

# Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 18.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

WHOLE No. 746

## THE CONSUMER'S HARVEST. UNLIMITED BARGAINS. NEVER-ENDING ATTRACTIONS.

Desirable styles by the hundreds of thousands dollars worth, to be sold at prices lower than has ever been known in this country.

The reasons we can afford to sell at such fearful low prices is that the entire eastern markets are terrible overstocked, and we are doing such an immense business that we are always in the markets with the ready CASH-CASH to buy up the bargains, while small merchants are generally hard up, and if they were not they could not buy as cheap, as they cannot handle large quantities. Large dealers are the only ones that can take advantage of the terrible sacrifices that are being made.

We are retailing new styles at less figures than small dealers in the city and country have paid for the stock they have on hand.

These are the times when men should make their money go as far as possible, and before you purchase one dollar's worth of Men's, Youth's Boys and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps or Furnishing goods see our immense stock, and our very low prices. The different departments of our immense establishment are crowded with customers from morning until night.

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THE YPSILANTI MARBLE WORKS,  
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850)  
BATCHELDER & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,



Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRANITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS. COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemeteries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen and delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State, and prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

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Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.

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G. W. LOUGHRIDGE,  
J. H. WILCOX.

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Is Closing Out His Stock of

## WALL PAPER

AT COST.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

North Side Congress St.

### The Sunday-School Lesson—10— morrow, June 23. Review.

We have now reached the end of the lessons for the second quarter of this year. The time embraced in the lessons of the last three months is about one hundred years, or from B. C. 639, to B. C. 536. The books which have been studied have been II. Chronicles, Jeremiah and Daniel.

The History of Judah, comprised in this quarter's lesson, may be divided into three eras. The first embraces the lessons from the 15th to the 17th, and may be called the era of Judah's decline.

The second with the 23d lesson, and covers the period of Judah's captivity. The third ends with the 15th lesson, and embraces the Restoration period.

We were first introduced to the young King Josiah, a precious name in the list of Judah's kings. He reigned thirty-one years, and his reign was fruitful in great events. He set himself with great energy to the purging out of idolatry from the land. He repaired and adorned the temple. He restored the public reading of the Law; and the celebration in a very special manner of the feast of the Passover.

His reign was a brilliant era in the history of Judah, and when, after having reigned thirty-one years, he was killed in battle with the Egyptians at Megiddo, it was a terrible calamity, and many and bitter were the lamentations of the people over his fate.

The finding of the Book of the Law in the temple, an account of which is given in the 15th lesson, was one of the most important events in the history of Judah. It had been a lost book, and this accounts in a great measure for the decline of the nation. For generations they had been without the word of God. And now, as a consequence, followed as a natural consequence.

The 16th lesson shows us the prophet Jeremiah in prison. The good King Josiah was dead. The people hated him for the unpleasant truths which he declared. The Princes rose against him and denounced him, and King Zedekiah put him in prison.

The 17th lesson gives us an account of the Rechabites, an ancient family in Israel, who came from the desert into Canaan, and led a pastoral life for many generations. They were the Puritans and Reformers of their day. They were strong temperance men; they would not cultivate the vine nor drink its juice. For three hundred years they lived in faithful obedience to their pious ancestor's precepts, maintained their good character, and enjoyed the favor and blessing of God. Their whole history is an enforcement and illustration of the 5th commandment.

The 18th lesson brings us to Judah's sorrowful days—days of captivity in a strange land. The book of Lamentations (chap. I: 6) gives us the clue to the catastrophe. It is just as true of nations as of men, that God's words are fulfilled in their history. "Them that honor me, I will honor; but they that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed."

The 19th lesson makes us acquainted with Daniel and his young companions in captivity at the court at Babylon, and with their noble resolution to be true to the principles in which they had been trained in their own land, and the special tokens of God's favor which they received.

And then we have in order three great events in their history. Nebuchadnezzar's dream and its interpretation; the scene of the fiery furnace; the hand-writing on the wall, and the lions den. These are among the most noted of the Old Testament incidents, and the lessons they teach of the care which God takes of those who resolve to be faithful to him at any and every sacrifice, cannot be too highly prized or too deeply pondered by all.

This brings us to the third era, the restoration of the people of God to their ancient land and their sacred city. Especially interesting to the Christian student are the prophetic descriptions of the coming of Christ and the establishment of his kingdom. The descriptions, as in all the writings and visions of the prophet Daniel, and very graphic and impressive, and abound in the glowing and gorgeous imagery peculiar to the Hebrew mind. They have engaged the attention of scholars and devout thinkers in all the Christian ages, and have inspired multitudes of godly men and women to give up home and friends and native land, "to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun  
Does his successive journeys run;  
His kingdom stretches from shore to shore,  
Till moons shall wax and wane no more.

### Worthy your Attention, Farmers.

RAWSONVILLE, June 19, 1878.  
EDITOR COMMERCIAL—I would like to remind the farmers of this vicinity, who intend sowing buckwheat, that if they want a good article of flour, that will be white and not gritty, they must take more pains in putting it in and harvesting it. There is no machine in the world that will clean buckwheat free from rag weed seed and small stones about the size of the buckwheat kernels. That part of the farm that is too poor or wet or foul for anything else, is usually sown to buckwheat. The ground is not more than half plowed or dragged, and consequently about one-half of the field is occupied with grass and weeds. But the great trouble is in harvesting it. It should be cradled, if possible, with a sharp scythe, and cut off—not pulled up, as it is apt to be where it is mown or cut with a machine with a dull knife. It should then be set up until thoroughly dry, as it is almost impossible to dry it after it is threshed; and if ground while wet or damp will not yield more than 15 or 20 pounds per bushel, when if dry it should yield 25 to 28 pounds. I believe there is no crop that will pay the farmer better, considering the time occupied in growing, price of seed, cost of labor, etc., than buckwheat.  
C. C.

### From one of our Noblest Women—a mother in Israel.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL—I have been an interested reader of articles in your paper bearing upon the Reform Club Rooms. From a Christian standpoint, it is as clear to my mind as the noonday sun that the Bible points out only one path to its followers, and that is to greater purity of life. Christ says we are to have "no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather re-

prove them," and as "we have received Christ Jesus the Lord, so are we to walk in him, for we were sometime darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord, walk as children of the light, and have put on the new man, which is received in knowledge after the image of him that created us, and hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and translated us into the kingdom of his dear son." And if being baptized into Christ is, as we are taught in his holy word, symbolical of our death to sin and the world, where, I ask, can be the consistency of advocating, or by silent consent tolerating and supporting, under the cloak of reform, that which tends only to lower instead of elevate our fellow men? The downward tendency is so strongly rooted in the heart that it seems to me that Christian men and women should be very careful how they give countenance to anything so entirely derogatory to moral character. The world will be made better only in proportion as Christ's children exhibit and represent his teachings in their acts. The world must see and believe that we are honest in our professions, and are not lacking in moral courage. Let us remember our high calling, and that our acts are the surest index of our desires and purposes; that Christ is not glorified in us only as we approve and support the right, and condemn the wrong. We are commanded to abstain from the very appearance of evil. The time has fully come when we ought to bear aloft the blood-stained banner of the cross, and no position is more fitting than that of Christ and protest against a reform that has doubtless done great good, but also, on the other hand, an immense harm, 1st, In raising up a swarm of idlers—I believe they are termed "dead beats"—a class of reformers, so long as they get good pay; really one and all candidates for the whiskey saloons; and, 2d, By a strange kind of reasoning for this enlightened age, leading even ministers of the Gospel, and, as a consequence, some church members, to compromise their professions and principles and churches by assenting and tolerating and supporting that which in their hearts and better judgments they believe to be wrong and hurtful to the moral interests of the young and community.

Your article last week, "Countenancing Evil that Good May Come," was solid gold, and it seems to me it ought to arouse every honest Christian to take a stand against a reform that has a sandy foundation and will surely come to naught. "The word of the Lord hath spoken it." May the call of God to Adam reverberate and reach through this city: Christian, "where art thou?"  
A WOMAN.

### Lines to the Ypsilanti Reformer—ed Men.

O, ye, who in the ranks of men,  
Have held your place for one short year,  
Press on, the victory shall be  
To those, who hope and trust and fear.  
With courage high, and hearts upheld  
By purpose lofty and sublime,  
Press on, until you reach at last,  
For you, the end of earthly time.  
The ribbon which you proudly wear,  
And which should evermore be worn,  
Shall bind within its crimson threads,  
The hearts so bleeding, bruised and torn.  
The hearts that now at sight of it  
Beat joyous in each owner's breast,  
All hail you, in their joy, as those  
Who now have paused to make them blest.  
Your homes! is there no difference there,  
No added beauty to each face?  
No wrinkle faded from the brow,  
Or glimmer of a vanished grace?  
No gladness welcome at the door?  
No smile of deep and calm content?  
No tender accent in each voice,  
To make you glad you did repent?  
Ah, yes! you feel within your hearts,  
That this has taken place, and more;  
Since you have signed the pledge you are  
Far happier, than you were before.  
So keep the pledge which you have signed,  
Rejoice in doing noble deeds;  
And listen to the warning voice,  
Which in your hearts forever pleads.  
If one should fall, how sad the thought,  
Throu' round him a protecting arm,  
An arm of gentleness and love,  
Which shall protect him from all harm.  
With love and patience bring him back;  
A soul immortal is at stake.  
The tempter must not gain his aim,  
Your brother you must not forsake.  
And oh, his home, his pleasant home,  
Where hope began her joyous reign;  
But whence she weeping now retires,  
Feeling her efforts are in vain.  
New recommence the days of pain,  
The nights of sleeplessness and woe,  
The waiting for a coming step,  
The tears which will not cease to flow.  
O, weary days! oh dreary nights!  
How long shall be thy tarry here!  
How long shall pale the brows of those,  
Who watch around the one so dear.  
Arise, ye brothers, in a cause  
Whose good, I pray, may never cease,  
And for your brother work till you  
Have brought him back to love and peace.  
Ah! we who see that crimson badge,  
Which on your breast retains its place,  
Feel in our hearts a friendly thrill,  
When gazing on each altered face.  
Altered, because this deadly sin,  
From out your lives has passed away,  
Altered, because upon your hearts  
Has shone another, brighter day.  
O! faint not, fall not by the way,  
The path of duty still pursue,  
Let nothing in this world budde,  
The purpose of your life subdue.  
Press on, your sympathies are yours,  
We watch thy course with anxious hearts,  
We feel the grief or feel the joy,  
Which sin or virtue still imparts.  
Press on, within your hearts there dwells,  
A greater joy than we can give,  
The consciousness of doing well,  
Which shall be yours while you shall live.  
The world is wide, where'er you roam,  
Still guide aright your wandering feet.  
A few short words, and I shall close,  
Be strong, be fervent in the fight;  
And in the years that still remain,  
Do that thou knowest to be right.  
J. A. S.

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the  
Throat and Lungs,  
such as Coughs, Colds,  
Whooping Cough,  
Bronchitis, Asthma,  
and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

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## SAMSON'S.

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\$125 for a good BOARDMAN & GRAY piano, second-hand. Warranted for 5 years.

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Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,

729

GENERAL AGENT.

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Boots and Shoes,  
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MARTIN & BICKFORDS,  
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Who has just received a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles, in Spring and Summer Goods for

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LADIES',  
MISSSES',  
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Would be pleased to have you call and examine

Goods & Prices before you make your spring purchase. We can save you money by so doing.

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MARTIN & BICKFORD.



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#### ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FRED A. HUNT, Attorney at Law. Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law. Special and General Insurance Agent, and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

ALBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich.

DEAKES & CUTCHEON, Attorneys Detroit. Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold St., Detroit.

J. WILLARD BABBITT. D. C. GRIFFEN. BABBITT & GRIFFEN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

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J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S.

Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti. Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

#### PHYSICIANS.

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W. M. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti.

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### GET THE

# PREMIUM!



NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Colleges have had very fine exercises at their Commencement. All the Colleges are in a prosperous condition.

The Michigan Lake Shore Railway was sold on a foreclosure, by order of the United States Court, to J. W. Converse, of Boston, and Jephth H. Wade, of Cleveland, a committee of the bondholders. The price paid was \$5,000, subject to \$160,000 of receiver's certificates given to buy equipments and other expenses. The road extends from Muskegon to Allegan only, but has branches to the shore of the lake at Muskegon and Grand Haven. The sale includes all the buildings, telegraph lines, rolling stock and equipments, and also its franchises.

W. M. Haskins, a farmer living four miles south of St. Joseph quarreled with his son while returning from a carouse Thursday afternoon, and finished by shooting his son with a revolver, leaving him helpless by the road side. The young man will die. Haskins has been arrested.

15,000 people attended the Veteran reunion at Kalamazoo on the 20th.

John Dawson of Barry Co. was nominated by the Greenback Convention for the 2d Congressional District.

During the first four months of the present year, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company has sold 15,754 acres of land for \$239,745, an average of \$14.25 per acre.

A canoe race by Indians will be a feature of the Fourth of July celebration at Sherwood.

Prof. W. L. Smith, late teacher of music in the East Saginaw public schools, goes to Lansing to become assistant superintendent of public instruction.

An argument has been brought out against the purchase of the Beal-Steele collection by the university, which at this range looks like a hard nut to crack. It is that these curiosities from abroad were entered free of duty in the U. S. customs as having been imported for "the use of the said university of Michigan, as its permanent property, and are not intended for sale."

The bondholders of the Western Division of the Lake and Lake Shore Railroad (Peninsular) have ordered an investigation of Receiver Bancroft's accounts and Gen. R. G. Minty, a railroad expert, of Louisville, Ky., has been in Port Huron for some days conducting the examination.

John Devine, a drover of Dexter, is reported to have just been victimized out of some \$1,000 by Wm. Elder and J. Deane, two aged swindlers by him in buying cattle. In the course of making purchases, as had been their wont, they "lit out" with the money.

Dock, thistle, nettle, mandrake and dandelion roots, and elm and poplar bark, are articles of commerce at Dimondale, Eaton County.

The Board of Trustees of the Flint Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind have placed the entire charge of the institution in the hands of J. Willis Parker, subject to supervision and review by the Board.

At the Kent county poor house on Saturday, John Taylor, aged 73, was killed by John Peter Wilson, some years younger. The two men got into a quarrel, and Wilson knocked Taylor down, jumped on him and kicked him with fatal result. Wilson came from the Kalamazoo Asylum last December, whence he was discharged as a harmless and incurable lunatic. He has not spoken a word since he came from the Asylum.

The first carload of freight over the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad arrived at Ann Arbor Friday night.

The Fourth of July celebration in Detroit is to be on a grand scale. All the military companies of the State, the U. S. troops and marines, and many civic societies are invited. The fireworks are to exceed in brilliancy those of the Centennial celebration. The railroads offer half fare.

It is expected that the celebration, and the races of the 31, 4th, and 5th, will draw a large number of people to the city.

The case of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows against R. H. Morrison, its defaulting Grand Treasurer, came up at Lansing on the 18th. Morrison waived examination, and his bail was fixed at \$1,000, which was furnished, and the trial will take place in October. Morrison's wife arrived at Glasgow, Scotland, Thursday morning, and he will follow her immediately.

Will Carleton, the Michigan poet, is now in Europe.

A Grand Haven man has been fined \$15 for taking black bass with a seine.

Last year \$3,450,000 worth of copper was dug from Michigan mines.

St. Joseph shipped week before last 21,000 crates of strawberries, worth \$32,000.

The Pontiac Insane Asylum has been accepted by the State authorities from the contractors.

The "first flag" of the old Second Michigan Infantry has been delivered to Adjutant General Robertson for safe keeping.

The grapes on the lake shore, near St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, have not been injured by frosts, and there is every prospect of an immense yield.

The State is now furnishing convict labor from the Ionia Prison for the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad Company at 30 cents per day. About 40 are working near Ionia on a grade.

All the principal business men of Traverse City have signed an agreement not to handle, sell or donate any kind of fireworks during the year. This is done to insure the greater safety of the town from fire.

Mr. M. E. N. Howell, formerly of Pontiac has been designated to act as chief clerk of public lands, vice Maj. Moberly, resigned, in the general land office at Washington, where he has been a clerk for the last 15 or 20 years.

In the Berrien Circuit, John Wilson was sent to Jackson for eight months for burglary; Geo. M. Hays, for six months for larceny; Paul Wellington was sent to the Reform school, and the bail of Wesley Turner, charged with torturing animals, was forfeited, he failing to appear for trial.

An agency is established at Ludington for the purchase of ginseng root, which grows to a considerable extent in that region. It is dried there and shipped direct to China, where it is in great demand. The trade at Ludington is developing into considerable importance. The price paid is 20 cents per pound.

Bay City parties now have in operation at the mouth of the Cheboyganing creek, dredging machines, with which they are building up dikes. They intend to reclaim the lands thereabouts for farms. Wind mills will be erected there and Holland on a small scale will be with in easy reach.

It is now stated that Gov. Crosswell will not appoint any judge for the Nineteenth District to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Wheeler's resignation. Judge Hatch, of the Traverse District, will preside in the circuit until fall, when a new election will be had. Too many candidates for the vacancy—and at \$1,500 too.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Silver City dispatch says a messenger from the vicinity of Camp Harney reports serious Indian depredations. A party, under Egan, have burned Diamond Rancho, in Happy Valley, near Stein Mountain, and have captured over 400 horses. Thirty soldiers of the First Cavalry have gone there to render assistance. Troops and supplies are greatly needed. French & Hobie, with their employees, have been driven from Stein's mountain side. They report the mountains full of Indians. They also report all their stock killed and driven off and two men shot.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for \$5,000,000 outstanding bonds. The First National bank of New York has subscribed for \$1,000,000 4 per cent. bond.

New York bankers think that the adjournment of Congress, by removing the fear of financial change, will tend to stimulate investments in government securities.

\$20,000 was stolen from the First National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo., the other day.

Small parties of Indians and traces of larger bodies are daily discovered in the country bordering on the overland stage road. Major Sanford, who is at Canyon Creek, 15 miles east of Boise City, will arrive there to join Gen. Howard in the Malheur country. Gen. Howard with about 400 men proceeds in the direction of Stein's Mountain, where it is understood the Indians have concentrated and decided to make a stand.

At a special business meeting of Plymouth Church, Friday night, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton was excommunicated.

Emery A. Storrs on Friday filed a lengthy petition in the United States Court, at Chicago, asking that in conjunction with the understanding between the whisky men and the Government, all suits now pending against distillers and rectifiers, aggregating about \$550,000, be dismissed.

A News special from San Antonio says that reliable information is received that McKenzie's expedition has returned to this side of the river. He had no fight, but recovered 400 head of stock.

The American brig Harriet G. has been wrecked on the coast of Cuba. A steamer with 29 men and 1000 cargo, sent to her assistance, foundered, and seven men were drowned.

A Palisade dispatch says that 52 well armed Indians crossed the railroad track near Arquilla this morning going north. Constant reports come in from the line of the Eureka and Palisade Railroad of small parties of Indians passing north, nearly all such armed. A Silver City dispatch says that the Umatic Indians have all left the reservation. The Blue Mountains are full of them.

The Detroit Board of Trade has adopted a resolution directing the grain inspector, where grain of different grades is mixed in one cargo, to issue but one certificate of such mixed grain, stating the different grades and quantity of each grade.

Charlie Ross' father, who has spent all his property in the vain search for his lost boy, has been appointed by Gov. Hartranft master warden of the port of Philadelphia, with a salary of \$2500.

The Military Department of the South and Gulf are consolidated under the name of the Department of the South, Brig. Gen. C. A. Augur commanding, to take effect July 1.

Secretary Sherman has again returned ex-Gov. Brown the check he insisted upon leaving with the Treasury Department to defray his expenses as a Louisiana commissioner.

At New Bedford, Mass., S. Angier Chase, defaulting treasurer of the Fall River Mills, pleaded guilty Monday and was sentenced to 12 years in State Prison and two days' solitary confinement.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—A Portland dispatch has fuller election returns for Congress: Whitaker, Democrat, 16,554; Hines, Republican, 15,334; Campbell, Independent, 934; for Governor, Beekman, Republican, 16,009; Thayer, Democrat, 16,063; Wilkins, Independent, 1,353; Secretary of State Earhart, Republican, 16,146; Reams, Democrat, 15,552; Cates, Independent, 1,289; Treasurer, Hatch, Republican, 16,555; Brown, Democrat, 15,493; Sutherland, Independent, 726; State Printer, Carter, Republican, 16,169; Noltrey, Democrat, 15,663; Craig, Independent, 1,298; Superintendent Public Instruction, Powell, Republican, 15,951; Steles, Democrat, 15,918; Parke, Independent, 1,108.

A Silver City dispatch says the advance troops of Gen. Howard attacked the hostiles Sunday. 45 miles from here. Harry Bernard bore the brunt of the engagement. The battle took place at Curry Creek. Howard has sent all troops possible to the front. Col. Robbins and two soldiers were killed. Couriers rode 200 miles to furnish Howard news of the battle and asking for reinforcements.

Maj. Eber, at Camp Lyons, has been ordered to protect the Winnemucca roads and give battle to the hostiles fleeing in the direction of Owyhee. The probabilities are that the hostiles have met with a severe repulse.

The state department has informed the United States charge d'affaires at Athens and the second secretaries of legation at London, Paris and Berlin, that no provision having been made by Congress for the office during the next fiscal year, that they will be discontinued by direction of the President.

At Nashville, Collector W. M. Woodcock has received intelligence of the destruction of nine illicit distilleries in Putnam county, valued at \$2,000, and the arrest of 15 persons charged with the violation of the revenue laws.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The powers continue to act in groups, but not necessarily in a hostile sense. Austria and England, from one point of view, and Turkey from another, oppose Russia's claims. Germany, France and Italy, adopt a mediatory attitude.

The congress has decided to admit Greece, with a consultative voice in questions affecting Greek interests.

One thousand cotton operatives have struck at Bury, England.

The Russians are fortifying Badosto, evidently contriving even to take advantage of the Balkan movement, and preparing to hold it, if need be, against all adversaries. The meeting of the congress rather increased than abated their activity in that respect.

The plenipotentiaries of England, Russia and Austria agreed to the following points, which will be submitted to the Congress for ratification: The frontier of Northern Bulgaria is to be fixed at the Balkans from here on to have the right to fortify the Balkan passes and garrison the fortified places; Sofia is to be included in Roumelia, and Varna in Bulgaria; the Turks are to retain Burgos, the northern frontier of Montenegro and the boundaries of Servia are to be restricted, those countries to receive compensation on the spot.

A Berlin dispatch states that the Czar agrees to the reconstruction of Bulgaria, as demanded by England.

Austria demands from the Porte seven million florins for maintaining Bosnian

refugees, or in lieu of money the cession of Klek, Suttarina, Trebinje, Smoski and Sivo.

The Sho-wae-cae-mettes crew has made application for entrance in the four-oared race for the steward's challenge cup, open to all amateurs, value 80 guineas, and the Columbia crew for the steward's and the visitors' challenge cup, the value of the latter being 60 guineas.

A Bordeaux, France, dispatch says the ship carpenters there are on a strike, and the police have destroyed a number of inflammatory placards.

A London dispatch says party riots occurred in Belfast Saturday night during which several persons were killed and many wounded.

All the Berlin correspondents agree in declaring that the settlement of the Bulgarian question is entirely due to the firmness of the British representatives in Congress. The Russian concessions on this head, again are said to be entirely dependent on the conditions for the organization and administration of Roumelia, one condition being that Russian troops, when they evacuate Roumelia, are to be replaced by native militia, composed of Christians or Mussulmans, according to the prevailing religion of the district.

There is evidently a close alliance between England and Austria, but each naturally comes most prominently forward on points involving its own interests. Thus the Austrians took no prominent part in the discussion relative to partitioning the Balkans, but will play the first part in the approaching discussions relative to the organization of Bulgaria. The Austrians hesitate to concede Varna to Bulgaria. The British do not seem to share the Austrian objections.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that in Monday's sitting of the Congress it was decided that the Russians should withdraw from Roumania in six and from Bulgaria in nine months. After the withdrawal of European troops will temporarily occupy the province. Russia has ordered Montenegro and Servia to arrange a compromise with Austria relative to their claims. The Bulgarian question may be regarded as solved.

A News Berlin dispatch says the Turkish delegates at Tuesday's sitting of the Congress consented to the evacuation of Varna.

A Berlin dispatch reports that France, Italy and Germany warmly support the Greek claims for an extension of territory.

The Russians have 52,426 sick in the Balkan Peninsula, and of the recruits in 1877 for the Armenian campaign, 25 per cent. are dead.

Instructions have been issued from the Vatican to the Neapolitan bishops to take the royal exequatur and revenues and palaces of the diocese. Hitherto the bishops have ignored the exequatur and received monthly subsidies from the Vatican, but a great falling off in Peter's pence renders the strictest economy necessary.

CONGRESS.

June 19.—In the Senate, the House bill relating to pension agents and attorneys passed. It makes it unlawful for an attorney, agent, or other person in demand or receive for his services in pension cases a greater sum than \$10, and provides that no fee contract shall hereafter be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions in any case.

The Senate agreed to a resolution authorizing the Matthews investigating committee to sit during the recess.

The session was extended to 3 o'clock. At 6:53 the Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with the Sundry Civil bill, which was immediately signed by the President pro tempore and then sent to the President of the United States for his signature, the President being in his room at the Capitol, having remained there during the night.

Mr. Ferry made a short address and the Senate adjourned sine die. Mr. Ewing (Dem., O.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to retire the National bank notes and substitute treasury notes for them; rejected, yeas 109, nays 114.

The bill, "that on and after the 1st of October, 1878, legal tender notes of the United States shall be received at par in payment of customs duties" passed, yeas 153, nays 53.

The bill providing that all pensions on account of death from wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war, shall commence from the date of death or discharge and for the payment of arrears of pensions on that principle and, also, provide that no claim agent shall be entitled to any compensation for making application for arrears of pensions passed; yeas, 161; nays, 62.

Mr. Conger (Rep., Mich.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the payment of any claim for property lost, injured, or destroyed by United States troops during the rebellion, unless the owner was loyal to the Government and gave neither aid nor encouragement to the enemy. Agreed to—yeas 145, nays 61.

Mr. Hamilton (Dem., Ind.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill in relation to the Venezuelan mixed commission. Agreed to. The bill repeals the act of the 25th of April, 1866, to enforce the stipulations of the Venezuelan convention.

A discussion ensued regarding the Halifax award, Mr. Hewitt (Dem., N. Y.), Mr. Garfield (Rep., O.), and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), favoring and Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.), and Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) opposing it. The House then proceeded to vote on the conference report, and it was adopted, its opponents being too few to order either the yeas and nays or tellers, and the vote on a division being yeas 123, nays 39. The announcement was hailed with applause.

The House passed a resolution declaring that in the investigation of the charges preferred against the late Doorkeeper of the House, J. W. Polk, nothing has been shown affecting his personal integrity or reflecting on him as an honorable man, and allowing him two months' extra pay.

At 6:45 Mr. Rainey (Rep., S. C.) of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, appeared in the House with the enrolled Sundry Civil bill, which the Speaker laid before the House and signed amid applause.

At 6:52 a message from the President announced his approval of the Sundry Civil bill.

The Speaker made a short address, and the House adjourned.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, contains the Senate provision for the payment of the fisheries award of the Halifax Commission. The Senate amendment providing for ante-bellum Southern claims is stricken out. The items for continuing work upon public buildings at Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, which were made at \$300,000 each by the House of Representatives, but increased one-third by the Senate, are compromised by the conference committee at \$350,000 each. The Senate amendment of \$327,500 to construct a building in Washington for the printing and engraving bureau is retained, but the Senate provision for the purchase of the Freedman's Bank build-

ing is stricken out. The Senate item of \$400,000 for commencing the north wing of the new State, War and Navy Departments is agreed to after reducing it to \$350,000, and the amount for continuing work on the east wing is compromised at \$325,000. The other items for public buildings as finally fixed in the bill, are as follows: (Evansville, Ind., \$45,000; Grand Rapids, Mich., \$47,000; Lincoln, Neb., \$12,500; Topeka, Kas., \$40,000; Memphis, \$25,000; Little Rock, \$30,000; Helena, Montana, \$10,000; Nashville, \$35,000; Parkersburg, W. Va., \$9,000; San Francisco, \$102,000. The Senate provisions for continuing the Hot Springs Commission are retained, after being amended in sundry matters of detail.

Some bills failed between the two Houses.

The postal route bill, containing the Brazilian steamship subsidy, the restoration of the franking privilege, the regulation of postage on mail matter, and the regulation of the railway service, failed between the two Houses. All public and other bills presented to the President were approved. It is roughly estimated that the aggregate of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending with June, 1879, will be about \$170,000,000.

SUFFERING ON BOARD THE AZOR.—The experience of the unhappy negroes who had hoped to better their condition by emigrating from their native North America to the native jungles of their forefathers in Africa, reminds one of the awful stories told of the Middle Passage by writers on the subject of slavery. The emigrants in the Azor were closely confined between decks, and were limited in their supply of water. The heat, the scanty accommodations, and the want of water caused intense suffering. Ship fever spread rapidly, and before the Azor reached Sierra Leone twenty-three of the passengers had been committed to the deep. It is to be hoped that the survivors will have more fortunate experience in the land of their adoption.

MRS. ASTOR'S INVENTION.—Nothing in the way of recent inventions, not even the telephone, is more novel or ingenious than the new form of wedding present just invented by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. To celebrate her son's marriage she has given fifteen hundred dollars to the Children's Aid Society, with which to send one hundred homeless boys to homes in the West. Thus the setting up of one homestead creates a hundred other homes for those who had none, and turns a hundred boys, whose chances here of growing up into other than vicious lives was small into future farmers. It was a grandly good way to mark a glad family occasion, by making it a great boon to those whose lives have had little of gladness in them, and the example set is one which may be followed in a smaller way by other and less wealthy persons than Mrs. Astor with great advantage to the city as well as to the children benefited. Not many weddings make gladder hearts than West yesterday of the hundred boys sent there yesterday.—Evening Post.

Drunkards grow from moderate drinkers, and moderate drinkers from the untaught or wrongly educated children of our homes. There is a point where the stop can be put on, and that is in the home. Every parent is responsible for the intemperance of his child, if he has not, by example and precept, done everything possible to prevent it.

Messrs. Deubel FARMERS

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Ypsilanti Commercial

For Vol. 15, ending March 1st, '79.

The Home Guide,

Book by 500 Ladies, contributed to the Chicago "Tribune."

This book contains more information than do the \$1.50 and \$2.00 cook books, besides possessing the important advantage over all others of being Practical Experiences of Practical "Home" Keepers.

Ten thousand copies were ordered before one copy came from the bindery. We have exclusive control of the book in this country, and it can be obtained only through this office.

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## THE PINE BORER.

### The Result of Prof. Cook's Investigations.

### The Destructive Capacities of the Beetle.

#### His Habits—Practical Conclusions.

I have just returned from the great pine districts of Clare county, where, at the request of Hon. W. L. Webster, I have been studying the insects that attack the pines. The exact locality of my investigations was the famous lumber camp of that prince of lumbermen, Mr. W. S. Gerrish, situated about ten miles northward of Farwell, but from the similarity of climate and continuity of our pine areas, as well as from conversations with I have held with lumbermen from various sections, I am quite certain that the facts as gleaned from the vicinity of Farwell will apply equally well to any other pine forest or section of our State.

#### EXTENT OF DAMAGE DONE.

The extent of damage committed by the pine-borers is almost incredible. The railroad company sells its land at \$25 per acre, or \$16,000 per section. But suppose a fire passes through the forest so as to injure the vigor of the trees or kills them. Unless the timber is cut within a year every tree is liable to attack, and almost certain to be greatly injured, if not destroyed by these pests. But for these borers the trees, though so badly burned that recovery is impossible, are still just as valuable for lumber, and would be for some years. According to a report made by A. Billings, of the Canadian Geological Survey, and published in the Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, vol. 7, page 440, Messrs. Egan & Co., of Renfrew Co., Can., lost \$500,000 worth of timber by these borers, in one season.

#### TREES LIABLE TO ATTACK.

As intimated above these insects only attack trees that are dead, or dying. Neither in green, vigorous trees, nor in boards obtained from them, are ever found the tunnels, which make the lumber worthless, and which serve, or once served, the destructive grubs as homes. But let fire or other cause sap the vigor of the trees, and almost immediately the seeds of destruction are sown, and this, too, whether the trees are still standing or are felled to the earth, whether they are scattered about the forests or are piled high on the skidways. I counted as many as twenty of these tunnels in sections less than one foot in length of medium-sized trees, which were killed by fire the first week of the preceding June. Some blocks which I brought home for our museum show three of these deep, broad tunnels cutting through an area of less than two square inches. On the section burned over in June, 1877, it was rare to find a tree, or even a section of a tree one foot long, that did not show the large, clean-cut holes of these pernicious borers.

#### THE COMMON NAME.

It may be asked why I use the term, the borers, when there are at least a half score of names that attack the pines of our north woods. I answer that the borer, soon to be described, is so pre-eminently destructive that it well merits the sobriquet—*The Borer*. True, I found a half dozen species of small brown beetle, which mine just under the



Fig. 1.—Pine Bark Beetle Natural size.



bark, and leave the fantastic carvings which are to be seen on every old pine from off which the bark has fallen; but these shallow surface grooves do very little harm. One or two of these small borers penetrate quite deeply into the wood, but the holes are minute, as suggested by the lumbermen's term, pin-holes. These, too, do comparatively little harm. There are also two species of the big-headed borers (Buprestids) which I found quite common, but these cut hardly more than an inch into the sap-wood, so they do but little damage. Hence we may confidently affirm that nearly all the serious damage comes from the long-horned beetles, which I am about to describe, and that the presence of any other may be noticed with composure by the lumberman.

#### ERRONEOUS VIEWS BY THE LUMBERMEN.

I find that many of our lumbermen, and those, too, the most intelligent and best informed, are under misapprehension in regard to the natural history of these enemies. I found the opinion quite general that the little brown beetle (figs. 1 and 2) turned into the large white grubs (fig. 5), which are well known to be the direct cause of the mischief. Now, these little beetles, like all other insects which possess wings—the stamp of maturity—are never the parents of insects essentially larger than themselves. They lay eggs from which develop grubs; but if the beetles are small, the grubs are small, and so of all insects. Again the beetles, like all mature insects, never turn into grubs, caterpillars, maggots, or "worms;" they only pair and lay eggs. Nor do these mature insects, which may almost always be known by their possession of wings, ever grow. The growth of all, or most of the eating takes place while yet they are larvae, the term used to designate immature insects, whether grubs, maggots or caterpillars. A little fly is no relation to a larger one. The first came from a little maggot, and will lay a little egg, from which will soon come another little maggot. The other comes from a larger maggot, and will lay a larger egg, from which will hatch a larger maggot. The same is true of beetles. Only the larger beetle can produce the large grubs.

#### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE PINE-BORERS.

These beetles (fig. 3) really are of

two species; but as they are very similar in their natural history and appearance, and almost identical in their habits, they need not be separately described in an article which is meant to be wholly practical.



Fig. 3.—Pine Beetle.

They are grayish black, very trim and peculiar in possessing long horns or antennae, these latter obtaining a very great length in the males (figure 3), while in females they are about the length of the body. These reach in graceful curves from the head, and serve to give to their possessors quite a spirited mien. If the beetles are held fast they make a squeaking sound. This is caused, as is easily seen, by their raising and lowering the front of the body, consisting of the head and prothorax, the tergum, or upper part of the mesothorax, causing the sound. By raising and lowering these parts, we can produce the same sound even in alcoholic specimens.

The beetles appear certainly in May and September, and I think, without question in July. If the grubs are working in positions where their long saw-dust feast is not stayed, by the cold, then the early beetles may appear in March and April, as is well known by the lumbermen who hear the beetles gnawing the winter through, in the camp logs, and often find their rest disturbed even as early as March, by the presence of these unwelcome bed-fellows as they drop from the logs from which they have emerged. The same logs that secure warmth to the lumbermen also protect and shelter their only food. I find that some writers state that the beetles appear in July, others say they come in September, while I took them in great numbers the 22d of May, and was told by the lumbermen that they were greatly disturbed by these intruders falling upon them from the sheltering logs as early as March. Hence I feel quite certain that the beetles come at three different seasons, spring, summer and autumn. The spring beetles lay their eggs, each to the number of about 200, in the crevices of the rough bark, during May and early June, and from these will develop insects which will come forth as mature beetles the next spring. The summer horde of beetles will in similar manner deposit their eggs in July, from which will develop beetles that will put in an appearance the next summer. The autumn rush of beetles will in his way sow the seeds for a further raid, which will result in beetles the succeeding autumn.

The beetles, at whatever time they come forth, whether in spring, summer or autumn, emerge from a circular hole, which is as true and as nicely formed as if cut with a bit.

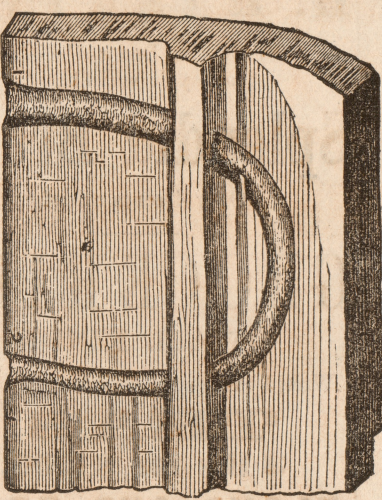


Fig. 7.—Tunnel of the Borer.

This circular opening, the only part of the tunnel cut by the mature beetle, is from one-half inch to one inch deep. The beetles come forth from their tunnels at any time of day or night, and may be seen in great numbers upon the tree trunks, whether the latter are down or standing. The warlike attitude and demeanor of the males as they wave their graceful antennae in defiant mien toward their rivals is quite startling. The courtship and honeymoon over, the females deposit their eggs, and even here their instinct—or shall we call it intelligent discrimination—is at no loss. The grubs would die unless sheltered by the protecting bark. It is probable, too, that the character or flavor of sound wood, is distasteful or unwholesome to young grubs, or else that the close-fitting bark of sound trees is unsuitable to form a home for these delicate fragile infants. Hence the growth of insects only lay the eggs on such trees as are still covered with bark, and only on those that are dead and dying.

In a few days the eggs hatch, and the small, white, flat, footless, wrinkled grubs, with brown heads and strong jaws, are ready to carve out their homes. It was a favorite day-dream of the great poet Coleridge during the hungry days of childhood, that he was of which he was very fond, and must perform eat out apartments, furniture, etc. Perhaps he originated the phrase, "happy as a grub." For the first third of their banquet, the grubs remain just under the bark, eating only superficially of the out sap-wood. I found, May 22, three well-marked sizes of the grubs. The smallest were three-fourths of an inch long; and had not bored deeply at all into the wood. I supposed these to have come from eggs laid the previous September. The second in size were one and one-fourth inches long, these had bored to quite a depth, though not so far as to seriously dam-

age the lumber which might be sawed from the logs. I suppose these had developed from eggs laid by the July brood of beetles. The larger ones were one and three-fourths inches long, had eaten often a foot deep, and had then turned and come again to the surface by a different course (Fig. 6), cutting the timber so badly as to greatly lessen, if not wholly destroy, its value for lumber. These grubs (Fig. 4.)

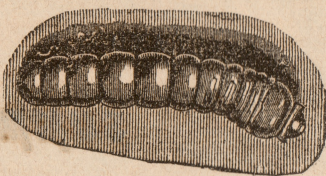


Fig. 4.—Grub when fully grown.

which were fully grown—many had already assumed the pupa state (fig. 7), while not a few had fully matured, and were coming forth as beetles—I think came from eggs which were laid the previous spring. The fact that these grubs from size alone could be separated into three well-defined groups, would argue, either that the beetles were triennial, requiring three years for their growth, as is affirmed by some entomologists, or else that the time required for growth and maturity is only one year, and that the beetles appear at three different times of the year, as already indicated, each set of beetles belonging to distinct broods. As before stated, the beetles only deposit their eggs on dead or dying trees, hence if vigorous trees cut in the winter of 1876—7 contained all three sizes of the larvae in May, 1878, this fact would overthrow the theory of triennial broods, and prove that they were annual, and that variation in the size of the grubs arose from the fact that the beetles came and deposited their eggs at different periods of the year. Mr. Gerrish took me to log after log, all cut green during the winter of 1876—7, and yet in every tree I would find the three sizes of grubs, as also pupae and beetles, and that, too, in large numbers. These could only be of one year's growth, and thus we are sure we can be without the actual demonstration, which through the kindly aid of Mr. Gerrish I hope to make the coming summer, that the annual theory is the true one. The beetles are all matured in a single year; though some come forth in May, others in July, and still others in September. It may be that the variable periods of attaining growth and full maturity have resulted from accelerated development, consequent upon using the logs which harbored the grubs in the construction of the lumber camps. We can easily see that insects which were wont to issue in July might be hastened by the warmth of the winter's fire and come forth even in May. I have often proved that I can advance the maturity of insects weeks and even months by the simple removal from the outdoor world to the milder air of my study.

As already stated, these grubs, toward the last of their long banquet, bore deeply into the logs, then turn and come near the surface again (Fig. 5). The grubs are flat (Fig. 4) and seem to have studied their own peculiar form, if we may judge by the form of their tunnels, which are oblong (Fig. 7, a) and not circular (Fig. 7, b) in cross section. I found that many of these holes were more than three-fourths of an inch the longest way, and from one fourth to one-half the shortest. While cutting away at the wood the grubs may be heard for some rods. At one time I counted, by the noise alone the places where no less than five of these vital augers were at work. The sound reminded me of the subdued notes of a modest bull-frog, and is not unlike that which might be made by turning half around a dull auger, and in the quiet forest brought to mind the ticking of a clock in a vacant room. Evidently the grubs find that the saw dust chips which result from their own cutting are more than enough to satisfy their hungry cravings, as they are constantly removing them from the tunnel, packing them away in the space just under the bark, which was hollowed out by them during the first weeks of their existence. It is not uncommon to find them while engaged in this work, just under the bark. After the grubs have taken their last full of saw-dust pudding they pass to the closed end of their tunnel, usually about one-half inch from the bark, and change to the pupa state.

#### THE PUPA.



Fig. 6.

The pupa of these insects (Fig. 6) are white at first, but soon turn dark, and look not unlike the beetles in form, though their legs, antennae and wings, which latter are mere pads at this time, are closely folded about their bodies. In a few days the beetles may be found in the closed ends of the tunnels, rapidly cutting out the remaining one-half inch, making a circular cut (Fig. 7, b). Instead of an oval one (Fig. 7, a). They soon eat through, so eager are they to enjoy the pleasures of the nuptial season. A beetle which I plugged up into a space of two inches in one night, and was found the next morning, just in time to prevent a similar cut through my valise.

#### PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS.

1. Trees, so long as they are kept green and vigorous, are safe from attack.  
2. Trees burned or cut in August are, I think, safe from injury during the same season, but should be sawed or got into the water the next spring.  
3. Trees cut or killed before August will need attention the same season, and if killed in June are very liable to serious damage.  
4. Trees cut or killed can still be

saved, either by peeling off the bark or by immersion in water.

5. Cutting the bark from off the top of the logs only will be effectual. I think, as it causes the bark to peel off, Dampness will not destroy the borers, but if exposed to the hot rays of the sun they die at once.

6. Peeling off the bark not only secures against the attack of the borer, but helps to insure against fire, in case a little pains is taken to remove the bark a short distance from the logs.

## NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

TRADITIONAL HISTORY—A FLOURISHING VILLAGE—A BLAST FURNACE—SETTLEMENT OF ANTRIM CO.—LARGE TIMBER, ETC. ETC.

#### LETTER V.

ELK RAPIDS, June 22d, 1878.

Tradition says that in ancient times, the Indians were accustomed to catch elk while crossing the narrows between Elk and Round Lakes, and that from this circumstance the name was applied to the lake and river and finally to the town itself, and as proof that this is so, the historian is shown a huge elk horn which was at some time dug up in the vicinity. He dislikes to take a horn even as the foundation of a history, but feeling under certain obligations to explain the origin of the name, he diffidently submits this as the best explanation at hand. Tradition also tells him the Prairie Indians who for unknown ages held possession of all this region, fought a pitched battle with the Ottawas near Cross village 40 miles north of this, 250 years ago, and were defeated there and at a subsequent battle near this place, and were finally exterminated or nearly so, in a general engagement at Ludington, which the victors called Aninew-wim-pee-gunning, that is, "the place of men's heads and ribs." The change of that name to Pere Marquette was excusable, but the subsequent change to Ludington is one over which we cannot work up any great amount of enthusiasm. After this last battle the Ottawas formed an alliance with the Chippewas, and the two tribes held peaceful possession of the territory till the arrival of the United States surveyors in the spring of 1839. The Indians spent their summers in the north, fishing, and their winters in the south, hunting, moving up and down the shore over trails which are still distinctly traceable through the woods, while their passages over the bays are perpetuated in the names Grand Traverse and Little Traverse, the great and the small crossing. With the exception of the Indian settlement at Sutton's Bay and the Indian village at the head of Elk Lake, perhaps 500 in all, the red men have nearly disappeared from this part of the country. They are no longer recognized as a band but own land and eke out a precarious existence as indifferent agriculturists.

#### IMMENSE WATER POWER.

Elk River is the outlet of Elk, Round, Torch, Grass, Intermediate and other inland lakes, which together would form a chain nearly 100 miles long. The river formerly poured into the Bay over rapids, but these have disappeared in a dam which collects and furnishes water power for a dozen mills and factories. At present is used for driving a sawmill capable of cutting 12,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and a flouring mill with three runs of stone and a capacity of 75 barrels of flour a day. This flouring mill was built in 1870, and averages about 1,000 bushels custom work a month, of which about 600 bushels are wheat. The mills, Mr. J. W. Davis, who has the best opportunity for knowing, says that there is four times as much wheat grown in Antrim county now as there was seven years ago, and that there is at least 20 per cent. more sown in the county this year than ever before. Besides this mill there are also good flouring mills at Spencer Creek, Antrim City, Walton Station and at the head of Torch Lake, all doing a good business. As an evidence of the excellent quality of wheat grown here, I may add that Mr. Davis has just filled a large order for see wheat to be sown in Kalamazoo county.

#### A FLOURISHING VILLAGE.

Elk Rapids village is the county seat of Antrim county, and a natural business centre of a large section of rapidly developing country. It has recently built a handsome brick school house at a cost of \$10,000. There are four church organizations in the village, two of which have church buildings. Among its hotels are the Harsha House kept by G. W. Phillips & Son; the Lewis House kept by George H. Dyer, and the Hughes House kept by Mrs. John Hughes. The principal street is lined with stores, shops and offices, all driving a thriving business. No licenses to retail liquor are granted and the town is without saloon or drunkard. A substantial pier extends 700 feet into the bay, and almost daily connections by boat are made with other ports. Immediately south of the village is an inexhaustible bed of pure, cream colored clay, and a brick-yard has been put in operation there, capable of producing brick for the million, and of the best quality.

The widely-known firm of Dexter & Noble began their mercantile business here in 1855, in a building 20x40 feet in size. Their business increased rapidly, and in 1869 they put up a new building, 32x100 feet in size, with an addition 24x100 for hardware. In 1867 the aggregate sales of the firm reached \$25,000, but the next year they went up to \$60,000. They reached the highest point in 1875, when they aggregated for the year \$375,000. The firm consisted of Wirt Dexter of Chicago and H. H. Noble of Elk Rapids, up to 1870, when E. S. Noble was admitted as a partner. They do a cash business only, and keep their accounts in a very simple and effective way. On little blanks prepared for the purpose each clerk notes down the articles sold to each customer with the price of each article. These bills are passed up to the cashier, the goods paid for before they leave the store, and the bills then filed in a large case which contains a pigeon hole for each business day in the year. It is but the work of a moment to turn to the case and tell what articles were sold on any given day, the name of the clerk selling them, to

whom sold, the price of each, or the aggregate sales for the day. The firm also have branch stores at Spencer Creek, and at Central Lake, the aggregate sales of which amount to about \$30,000 a year.

The firm of Goldman & Valomstein also does a large mercantile business in Elk Rapids, in hats, caps, boots, shoes, and men's furnishing goods generally. And next to these should be mentioned J. H. Silkman, dealer in lumber and general merchandise at Torch Lake village, and James Campbell's mercantile establishment near Leetsville.

#### A BLAST FURNACE.

The Elk Rapids charcoal blast furnace, is the largest and most successful furnace of its class in the country, and is one of the very few which has been kept in operation in spite of the great depression in the iron trade. Some idea of this crushing depression may be gained from the fact that since the Elk Rapids furnace was started June 19, 1873, the price of pig iron has declined 300 per cent, while the price of the labor employed has declined only about 25 per cent. The furnace was originally designed to make 25 tons a day but was afterwards enlarged and now makes on an average 36 tons a day. A casting takes place every six hours, and the furnace is kept constantly in blast according to the duration of the hearth. The last blast began June 18, 1876, and ended February 13, 1878, being the longest blast on record. The furnace differs in its construction from any other, and Mr. Henry H. Noble, one of the proprietors who had some ideas of his own about such things, was solemnly warned by all the old furnace men whom he consulted that his new fangled concern wouldn't work at all. He is satisfied that had it not been for his innovations, the furnace would have been compelled to shut down long ago.

Most of the ore is brought from Escanaba on steam barges, just as it comes from the mines, and is crushed and otherwise manipulated after its arrival here. From one to five and sometimes six grades of iron are made, nearly all of which is shipped to Chicago. In connection with the furnace are 25 charcoal pits or kilns each of which consumes 105 cords of wood at a single burning and yields about 4,200 bushels of charcoal. The burning occupies from 16 to 21 days. The wood is sugar maple and beech partly seasoned and is mostly brought down from the inland lakes on barges drawn by tugs. For four foot wood of this kind delivered on the beach of the lakes the furnace pays \$1.25 a cord, and for the same delivered at the furnace \$1.75 a cord. For charcoal burned in pits the firm pays six cents a bushel.

It will thus be seen that the heavy growth of hard wood which farmers elsewhere are apt to consider an incumbrance on their farms, is a mine of wealth in Antrim county. Cord wood can be cut, or charcoal burned, all the year round, and since both find a steady market at home, thrifty farmers clear up their lands in this profitable way during winters or at times when other farm work is not pressing. I have not been able to get the exact figures, but the furnace probably uses up over 25,000 cords of wood a year, and gives constant employment to about 200 men. It is the property of Dexter & Noble, as are also the sawmill, the flouring mill, two or three steamers and I know not how many other business concerns scattered over the county.

#### ANTRIM COUNTY—ITS PROGRESS.

Antrim county was organized in 1863, at which time it included Crawford, Otsego and Kalkaska counties which have since been detached; Otsego in 1875, Kalkaska and Crawford in 1871. It now embraces 10 organized townships, with a population estimated at 5,000. In 1870, the United States census showed that all four counties had a population of about 2,000, while in 1874 the State census gave Antrim alone 3,240, and some towns, particularly in the eastern part of the county, and along the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, have doubled or tripled in population since then. The county extends 24 miles along Grand Traverse Bay and 29 in extreme length eastward between Kalkaska and Charlevoix to Otsego county. The two western ranges of townships are noted for the number and size of their lakes. Elk Lake, lying nearest the Bay, is 10 miles long with an average width of 2½ miles, and connects at its southwestern corner with Round Lake, three miles long and one mile wide. This again is connected by Torch river, four miles long, to Torch Lake which is 18 miles long and three wide, and that is connected with Clam, Grass and Intermediate Lakes, the last of which is about 20 miles long. East of these lakes the land rises rapidly to the Otsego line where it is said to reach an altitude of about 1,200 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, being the highest summit in the lower peninsula.

#### THE TIMBER, ETC.

To the Hon. George E. Steele, county surveyor, who has been a professional land-looter in the Grand Traverse region for the last 12 years, and has made complete plats of Antrim, Benzie and Grand Traverse counties, showing the distances, water courses, timber, soil, etc., of every quarter section, I am indebted for some valuable information about this county, not down in the maps. Of the timber in the county, about one-tenth was pine, half of it heavy white pine, and but little Norway, growing mostly along the streams which empty into Torch and Intermediate Lakes, and along the eastern border of the county. That found in the western part of the county has been mostly timbered, though but little is or has been shipped from the county. Of the hardwood lands, about one-half are heavily timbered with sugar maple, elm, and basswood trees of extraordinary size, with ten times as much sugar maple as any other kind. Elm, white and rock, ranks next in quantity and size, are scattered everywhere, while ironwood, yellow birch, white ash and oak are scattered in small quantities through the hardwood. Among the smaller trees and wild herbs are to be found dwarf elms, leatherwood, wild plums, thornapples, leeks, stinging nettles, bloodroot and Indian turnips. All these are carefully noted by the expert land-looter, as they are unfailing indications of fertility of soil. A fair proportion of the sugar maple

is of the curly and birdseye varieties, but these are not yet much manufactured. The soil of the best hardwood lands is sandy and sandy loam, with a large admixture of lime. Wheat, oats, corn, peas, potatoes and root crops all do well. Rye, buckwheat and corn are raised to a limited extent. Clover and grass grow abundantly. Fruit along the bay in orchards that have come into bearing is comparatively an unfailing crop, except, perhaps, peaches. In the interior orchards are few and not yet in bearing.

I have said the forest trees up here are very large. Let that may not be fully understood by readers in the southern part of the State, to whom any tree over two feet in diameter is very large, let me give a few actual measurements, made to satisfy my own curiosity. On the farm of Benjamin Yatten, in Banks township, near the Charlevoix county line, stands a magnificent birch tree, 13 feet in circumference, 3 feet above the ground, and rising in a smooth, straight shaft full 50 feet to the first limb, where it must be about 3 feet in diameter. On the farm of Richard Knight, adjoining Mr. Yatten's, there was cut a few years ago, a white elm 7½ feet in diameter and 60 feet to the first limb, where it was 3 feet in diameter. On the farm of John Parsons, in the same neighborhood, lies a hemlock log, 57 inches in diameter, and standing close by is a hemlock tree 15 feet in circumference 3 feet from the ground. On the adjoining farm of John Jolliffe is the stump of a sugar maple over 4 feet in diameter, and the tree, he says, stood 50 feet to the first limb. On the farm of J. J. Kinner, Bear Creek township, Emmet county, stands a dying white elm, which I measured, and found to be 19 feet and 1 inch in circumference, 3 feet above the ground. I was told of much larger trees, and have no doubt of their existence, but I prefer to give only those of which I have a certain knowledge. In Prof. W. J. Beal's pamphlet on "The Forest Products of Michigan at the Centennial," he speaks of two sugar maples in Otsego county, one of which is 5 feet 3 inches, and the other 6 feet in diameter, and Mr. Yatten, on whose farm I found the champion birch alluded to above, says he cut last year, and took to the sawmill, a sugar maple log, 12 feet long, which scaled over 700 feet of good lumber. Ironwoods are but slender bushes in other States, but Mr. Steele assures me that he has measured them up here 18 inches in diameter.

W. J. G.

### The Monument to "The Man With the Branded Hand."

This monument, being erected near Muskegon, but made in Boston, is of Hallowell granite, nine feet nine inches high, and weighs two and a half tons. The following is the inscription on it:

"Captain Jonathan Walker, born in Harwich, Mass., March 22, 1799, died in Lake Harbor, Muskegon county, Mich., April 30, 1878."  
"Then lift that manly right hand, bold ploughman of the wave!  
Its branded palm shall prophesy 'Salvation to the Slave!'"  
Hold up its fire wrought language, that whose reads may feel  
His heart swell strong within him his sinews changed to steel."

"The monument is erected to the memory of Captain Walker by his anti-slavery friend Phodius Fiske, chaplain of the United States navy." On the shaft above this inscription is the branded hand, with the following above it: "Capt. Walker's Branded Hand."

The St. Louis Times says: "Among recent developments is that of a thorough organization among the tramp and wandering harvesters. Those of this class who have stopped in this city or passed through within the past fortnight, have almost without exception, worn upon the left breast, a little scrap of red flannel pinned or sewed to the clothing. Inquiry among them shows that it is their badge by which they recognize each other. They have signs and grips, and talk mysteriously of trouble to come during the heated term. Their part, they say, will not be to start the revolution but to act as auxiliaries. They wait for the initiation to be taken by the railroad men, and when the strike commences the country will discover the tramps' power in the immediate cutting off of all telegraphic communication."

NORMA'S CHILDREN.—At a performance of "Norma" at the Cork Theatre, in which Cruvell played the heroine, the little daughters of the carpenter were pressed into service to represent the children of the priestess. As the curtain drew up on the second act they were seen lying on Norma's couch quiet enough, for they were frightened nearly to death by the glare of light, the noise in front, and their unaccustomed surroundings. Their fright increased as Norma vented her jealous rage in recitative; and when, jagger in hand, she rushed toward them, they gave a shriek, tumbled off their couch, and ran off the stage as fast as their legs would take them, while the theatre rang with laughter, and Norma herself was fain to sit down until she had recovered from the effect of the unexpected episode.—*Chamber's Journal*.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The adoption by the Senate, and by the House, of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Washington Monument bill, secures the prompt completion of the structure in accordance with the modified design prepared by Mr. Larkin G. Mead, and adopted by the Monument Society last year. The monument will consist of the shaft 485 feet in height. Around the base will be a double terrace, 200 feet square and 17 feet in height. At the four corners there will be stairs leading to the upper terrace, on a level with the entrance to the shaft. At a distance of 30 feet from the base of the shaft will be bronze bas-reliefs of the four sides of the shaft, 30 feet in length and 14 feet in height, representing prominent events in the life of Washington. On each side of the steps to the terrace will be pedestals, on which will be placed statues representing distinguished characters of revolutionary times.

One frog is sufficient to make a spring.



# THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, June 29, 1878.

## Republican Nominations.

**State.**  
Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL.  
Lieutenant Governor—ALONZO SESSIONS.  
Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNEY, Jr.  
Treasurer—BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD.  
Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER.  
Land Commissioner—JAMES M. NEASMITT.  
Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction—HORACE S. TARBELL.  
Member of the State Board of Education—GEO. F. EDWARDS.

High sounding professions and little promise of results from the Greenback party. What a leader and friend of the "Lord's poor" Moses is, taking the pound of flesh whenever he can get at it—ten per cent., and on a mortgage of less than \$400; a \$100 attorney fee, and foreclosing the mortgage himself. O, Moses! this will never do. The Post and Tribune's revelations are making "Moses" sick. And just think! this party, despising and running down the National Banks, give us a bank president as a candidate for Governor, and then two lawyers on the ticket. Grangers are not going to swallow this ticket. "Not much." The "Lord's poor" and the "Devil's poor" don't get much comfort, either.

When Beal was in the Democratic party he was not permitted to run a town or ward caucus. Converted in the twinkling of an eye by the purchase of a Republican paper, he is now allowed, as a professed Republican, to ride rough-shod over and manipulate city, county, and State conventions, control post offices and name the public officers in this district. What's the matter? Has he grown so hugely in mental and moral qualifications, or has the Republican party sunk so low as to be the foot-ball of this kind of men? It is this thing that is disgusting thinking men, and Senator Chandler, with all his vast and wise executive abilities, cannot save us unless the honest, solid men of the party arise and affirm that we have had enough of such dictation; that the party has been a tool to subvert the personal ends of one man long enough. It has lost us this county, and will, if permitted full control the present campaign, not only sink us out of sight in the county, by an increased Democratic majority, but lose us the State. The sure sign of decadence in a party is when the masses unresistingly allow it to become the tool and plaything of selfish, designing men, whose only end and aim is to rule or ruin. Republicans of Washtenaw county, we cannot afford it. A stop must be put to this thing or there will be some tall bolting. The Greenback party furnishes an outlet, and that fold will be full of men who don't propose to be used to further schemes which, if successful, will destroy our judiciary system and break up the foundations of good order and stable government.

## An Humiliating and Inexplicable Fact.

It is a most humiliating and inexplicable fact that it was reserved for a secular paper alone to protest against a reform based on baleful influences; to demonstrate that it would prove at last no reform—in fact, worse—would work out results that would rot the entire moral fabric of community; an endorsing and confirming a principle that would abrogate the church in all her work; that would make the preacher's proclamation in the pulpit a mockery; that every prayer offered upon the platform invoking the Divine blessing upon such organization (unless plainly indicating a dissent), is an endorsement—and so understood—of the evils connected with it. Who would have imagined, only a few short months ago, that there could be found any professed Christian man to stand up and invoke the Divine aid upon card playing, gambling, etc.? It is indeed an humiliating and inexplicable progression of events. Very naturally the next step will be their introduction into the sanctuary of God itself. That the very prayer circle, the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," conducted on this hollow reprobation, would only aid in results that would rebound with fearful force against the cause so vital to the welfare of community. Prayer meetings conducted on the tacit idea that an evil, twined in and part and parcel of the organization they wish to foster, must not be protested against, *not even alluded to*, but covered up like "Achan's sin," have not the remotest prospect of good and genuine results. For permanent good to ensue would be the most stupendous miracle ever performed by Omnipotence. And here, during these many months, has reigned the silence more emphatic than in the Club Room, being in the very presence of Divine purity; a silence tremendously fearful in its baleful lessons upon the minds of outsiders, and encouraging as no other instrumentality (save the silence on the platform and in the pulpit) these infectious evils, and popularizing a dangerous principle, "the countenancing an evil" with the expectation of good results. And this silence while a secular paper, laying no claims to be a religious organ, has felt it a stern duty to speak out and ring the words and lessons of warning. What must the infidel and the scoffer, looking on such strange phenomena, infer? They naturally reason that the Christianity of to-day, put to the test, is a sham; that it sides with the devil when it seems popular to do so; to further a good cause it will stoop to the endorsement of pernicious practices. It is not surprising that no great religious awakening has followed, as might be expected in the case of a genuine reform, organized on a clean and upright basis through the influences of Christian people.

The natural order would be the pulpit and the prayer circles taking the lead in scenting and protesting against dangerous vices—the establishment of a false and poisonous principle, and the secular press calling attention to the fact and endorsing it. But singular and surprising as it may appear, the above has not been the uniform order. The secular press having a moral and patriotic bias, has often taken the lead in questions of great import to the welfare of communities and States. The secular press first woke up to the alarming evils of slavery, and, trumpet-tongued, started a time-serving pulpit and a sleeping church. The secular press has been the advance guard in portraying the unending woes of intemperance. This is to be sure to its praise, but not specially so, for it is the duty of the press to exalt itself as the safeguard and the mighty moral engine, the advance guard in every grand and noble cause, the bulwark against every sort of vice, immoral and debasing political ideas and threatening dangers.

There is considerable discussion going on in regard to the utility of the National Banks. In their favor is, 1st, The National bank circulation is perfectly safe. This could never be said of any other bank circulation in this country, as the people know by dear-bought experience. It is the most perfect system ever devised for the bill-holder. The cost, if any, coming from the pockets of the people in sustaining them, don't touch bottom in comparison with the great loss incurred by former systems of banking. By the law of their creation, and upon which each National bank was induced to organize, they have vested rights which exist for twenty years from the time of organization. So this will not really be a pertinent political question for several years to come—not until the time for renewal of charter. Under the law, banking is entirely free to those complying with its condition—no monopoly. The profits are not as large as supposed. The U. S. bonds deposited as a safe-guard to the bill-holder are owned by the banks, and of course they receive the interest the same as an individual bondholder. They are registered bonds and draw interest from four to six per cent. Mr. Albert Jennings, of Grand Rapids, canvasses the profits as follows:

The average interest on all the bonds deposited was, in February, 1878, 5.1 per cent. The average premium on these bonds, according to quotations in the New York papers of Saturday, the 8th inst., is six per cent. Suppose a banking association has on deposit one hundred thousand dollars in bonds, and has received a circulation of ninety thousand dollars. By the act of June 20, 1874, it will place in the hands of the treasurer of the United States five per cent. of its circulation as a redemption fund. This would leave a circulation of \$85,400. If this currency were all loaned constantly at ten per cent., deducting annual tax on the circulation, amounting in this case to \$900, leaves \$7,640. The interest on the bonds at 5.1 per cent. amounts to \$5,100 in gold or \$5,151 in currency. This, added to the interest on the currency, makes a total of \$12,791.

On the other hand, if the circulation were given up, in February, 1878, 5.1 per cent. be sold for \$100,000 in currency. This amount loaned at ten per cent. would give \$10,000. The difference in the two results is \$2,791, or 2.06 per cent. of the \$106,000, the capital invested. The cost of redemption of the bank circulation closing the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, averaged about one-tenth of one per cent. of the currency value of the bonds. This would reduce the 2.06 per cent. to 1.95 per cent. The average rate of state taxation in 1876 was 2 per cent. upon the capital of the national banks, besides local taxation.

These figures show that the national banks are furnishing to the people the best bank issues ever known in the history of this country on a percentage of profits no greater than every legitimate enterprise ought to yield to active and skillful business men.

## An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent, and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. 733-alt.

## Owen Fawcett!

Will return with his Combination and give two COMEDY ENTERTAINMENTS JULY, 5th and 6th, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS. Sale of Reserved Seats for the Owen Fawcett 5th Ave. Company will commence Monday morning, July 1st, 1878, at Samson's.

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And get a bale of that  
**NICE FRESH Cottage Cheese,**

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Fresh from the farm every morning.

NEW CROP BEST  
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For 60cts per lb.  
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Having recently placed in my shop one of  
**RUSSELL'S POWER BOLT CUTTING MACHINES**  
Can furnish Bolts and Nuts at manufacturers prices. I purchase my stock from 1st hands. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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Where you can get first-class Meals and Lodgings at the lowest possible rates. Single Meals or Lodgings, 30cts. Four Meals or Lodgings \$1. Day Board per week \$3.50. Dinners a specialty, and ready at 11:30 sharp. Special rates to Church Excursion Parties. 744

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Coat, Vest, Pants, Hat, Cap, Collars, Underwear, Etc., So Doing YOU WILL Put Your Money OUT AT  
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Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each box.

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 2lbs. Oat Meal, " " " 2lbs. Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, containing 2 1/2 lbs.

**CHARLES WHEELER.**  
727

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS.

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Democrats do not like the State Republican platform as far as heard from. They seem to think they are dangerous and bad documents. This fact will be reassuring to Republicans.

It is amusing to see the scared leaders of the Democratic party rallying around the white flag. Two weeks ago the Potter crowd would have walked up to the muzzle of a columbiad. You could not get one of them now to look into the end of an elder with the pith punched out. Not scared! No! But they have heard the voice of the people.

The Republicans of Alabama, encouraged by the reckless action of the Democrats in refusing to admit colored men to their convention, and emboldened by the dissensions among their opponents which have grown out of Potter's fraudulent investigation and the refusal to allow Alexander H. Stephens to speak, have determined to make one more effort to participate in the politics of their State. To this end, the two Central Committees, representing what are known as the Spencer and Smith wings of the party, have united in a call for a State convention to be held on the Fourth of July. That this action will have any effect upon the general election to be held in Alabama, there is, of course, no reason to believe. The Democrats have already fully demonstrated their ability to defraud Republican candidates out of their places, no matter how large a majority of votes they may receive, and recent events have not deprived them of either their power or dexterity in this direction. It is reasonable to believe, however, that by united and persistent effort, the Republicans may be able to carry two Congressional districts in the Black Belt. In these districts they have clear majorities of nearly ten thousand votes, and if the United States election officers do their duty the shotgun leaders may be prevented from capturing them.

#### Secretary Sherman.

The *Cleveland Herald* says that the friends of Secretary Sherman need give themselves no uneasiness in regard to his connection with Anderson or the Louisiana business. It adds that he is neither a knave nor a fool, will be found that his whole action has been mainly, outspoken and honorable to himself and the country, and that all he did or promised to do was not to encourage or sanction any fraud on the part of anybody, but simply to say to those men who were alternately threatened and offered bribes by the Democrats, to stand firmly by their duty, and if compelled to leave the State by reason of doing right, as so many Republicans had been compelled to do before them, that the Administration of President Hayes would see that they were protected and cared for. If there was any fraud or bargain in such conduct, continues the *Herald*, "we fail to see it." It seems that Anderson and Sherman had but a single interview on the subject at all, and that Mr. Stoughton Minister to Russia, was present and heard all that was said. It is hardly possible that he can fail to remember all that took place, and when he testifies we may expect that the few remaining shreds of the so-called bargain will be annihilated.

#### The Attitude of the two Parties

The present attitude of the two parties is worthy the attention of every thoughtful citizen. It should receive the special consideration of those who are accustomed to say that we have reached an era when there is no substantial difference between them. In the light of passing events it is plain not only that there is a difference but that it is as radical and essential as it was in 1861.

Each party stands to-day where it was to have been expected that it would stand. Each is true to its own record. In 1861, the Democratic party was the party of treason and revolution, and at all the subsequent stages of the war it maintained that disgraceful position. The war over and the question pressing whether what was gained by Constitutional amendments, the Democratic party continued to be a stench in the nostrils of all patriotic Americans by doing its utmost to bring to naught all efforts at reconstruction. It incited the Confederate leaders to resist any and all Southern policies, and lost no opportunity to fan the embers of rebellion into a flame. As a contemporary well remarks, "the Democratic party a peace party in hours of war became to all intents and purposes a war party, when peace was what the country needed at almost any price." Truer words were never spoken. With such a record behind it, it is scarcely to be wondered at that a party which is notoriously too stubborn to learn anything should to-day be found where it is found—pushing an investigation which is in its last analysis as much of an assault upon the Union as was the rebellion of fifteen years ago. To express the attitude of the Republican party during all the period mentioned, it is only necessary to say that it was the exact opposite of that assumed by its opponent. During the war, from its commencement to the close, it was the arm upon which the government has safely leaned. The rebellion ended, it continued to labor with unflagging zeal and devotion for the cause of the country, and in spite of the obstructions which the Democratic party every step placed in its path, made secure the grand results of the war for all time to come. To-day, still arrayed on the side of the people, on the side of law and order, it antagonizes the party of treason and revolution.

This contrast is suggestive and it is hardly necessary to speak of the duty which it enforces. All through its later history the Democratic party has demonstrated that it cannot be trusted; that a just regard to the public welfare requires that it should be kept out of power. The Republican party, admitting all that its most severe crit-

ic can bring up against it, is entitled to the confidence of the country, whose great interests it has served so faithfully in trying times of war and peace; and between which and all revolutionary schemes it will continue to stand like a wall of triple brass.—*Albany Journal*.

#### NASBY.

DECORATION AT THE CORNERS—HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED, AND THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN THE EVENING.

(From the Toledo Blade.)  
CONFEDERATE X RODE,  
(Which is in the State of Kentucky.)  
May 31, 1878.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the Corners. The Corners hez recovered the depression of the past years and is wunt more feelin' its oats.

We found we had spent enuff left to decorate the graves of our fallen heroes—the Confederit heroes ov course.

We went and strewed flowers over the graves of our slane heroes, and I delivered the orashun. It wuz a good one, and wuz loudly cheered, especially the sections which referred to the immediate possibility of my gettin the postoffice. I never saw sich gettin affeckshun. "I will get the \$45000 owe me!" sed, wun. "You will pay me for that last pair of boots!" sed another, and almost every man in the assemblage testified to his interest in me.

I remarked that it wuz about ez here ez anything could be, the heroes we wuz standin' over had not died in vane. They had taught the South the important lesson that while it is yooles to attack the North in the field, the South ken still govern so long ez there is a Northern Democrat wish wants to be President, and another which wants a Post-office. They had taught also the folly of attempting to destroy the Government. Why destroy that which you kin own? Ez a warlike help the Northern Democrat wuz uv no value; to count one in Congress he is invaluable.

How these men died in vane? Look at their comrades in Washington. Where are they? Is there a Federit soldier appointed to any place in the House? Does a Confederit hold down his head now in the Capitol of our country?

Did they die in vane? Look at the appropriations bills now before the House. My sole expens' as I think uv it. Our soldiers will be pensioned. The gray coats will be paid for. And we shall be on a common level henceforth. We shall make our penshuns date back to the close of the war, which will give a middled-aged Southern man enuff to live on comfortable all the rest of his days, with a competency for his children. And when you consider that we, which get all this money don't pay none of the taxes, the gorgeonsness of the prospect kin be appreciated.

Will the nigger vote then? Will he be permitted to live on the land which he has since fenced, and built cabins on, ready for our occupancy? My friends, never aginout the control yosheve. So long ez there is Irish in York, and distilleries rannin twelve hours a day, there will be a Democratic party, yoo kin bet your bottom dollar that the South will control it, and control it jest ez she yoesed to. Our misfortune is how ben turned into advantages and halliboy, our sum is now shun.

In the evenin we held the yosual meetin, and passed the yosual resolutions.

A tetchin incident okkurred. A soldier who lives near Libertyville asked to be allowed to say a word. He had gone into the war from Illinois, and had fought as he would for what he supposed wuz the preservashun of the yosunyun. He had bin at Washington, and had heard speeches and seen things. He coodent quite make it out, but it seemed to him that the time had come for a Northern soldier to make some kind of an apology for what he did doin the war, and that he wuz here for that purpose. He hoped the gallant Southerners wud be generous to him, and not make it impossible for him to live in the South, for he preferred the climat. But, uv course, whatever we want he shoold do. Anyhow, he tendered his apology for hevinn served under Sherman, and would swear he never woud do it agin, no matter how loudly his country called.

We accepted his apology, for he made it meekly enuff. He sed of the leadin Republikins wuz willin to act ez they wuz ashamed uv bein wuz reason to be called loyal, he didn't see no reason why he, a lowly indivil, shoold stand up for it. He cood stand it if they cood. I thought I hev a men here which will swear to anything ef yoo will only let him know what yoo want, and ef he breaks down, I shall come to the stand myself. We want, and will hev, Tilden and Reform President. I kin never forget the \$4000 he paid for my vote in the St. Louis conventshun, and I thought it wasn't ez much ez it shoold hev bin, I sheld not go back onto him. He boun the ofis and paid for it, and sheld hev it.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,  
Certain to be Postmaster.

#### Judge Levissee's Evidence.

The story of how the Tildenites tried to buy the electoral vote of Judge Levissee after it was found that Louisiana had gone for Hayes, which was given in detail at the time, has been repeated by the Judge himself before the Potter committee.

Tilden's agent in this "reform" transaction was one Mr. Asher, formerly a bank man who lived in Shreveport. The interview was held in New Orleans. Mr. Levissee was one of the electors on the Republican ticket, and in common with his electoral associates had been duly declared elected. It was known then that Tilden needed but one more vote in the electoral college to secure his election. With the Tilden Democracy the case was one of reckless desperation. Telegrams had been flying between Gramercy Park, San Francisco and Oregon, to secure that one missing vote. Another large sum of money had been deposited to work up being presented in this shape.

It goes without saying that Mr. Potter was not desirous of reviving this scandalous story, but he wanted Levissee's evidence on another point. Anderson, Supervisor in East Feliciana, not Gen. Anderson of the State Returning Board, said the statement had been made to him that three of the Louisiana Presidential electors had voted blank at the meeting of the Electoral College. The story was that Levissee was of the number. Mr. Potter also had another object. He wanted to show that the Louisiana returns were forged. Now Levissee swears that he cast his electoral vote for Hayes. And the statement of Anderson that any of the electors voted Blank is purely gratuitous.

There were some discrepancies in the two copies sent to Washington. There was one set that was irregular from the fact that the endorsement on the outside had been omitted, and as a mere matter of form, Levissee's case or to bribe an official, without satisfactory assurance that the game would win. But lest the Tilden scheme of bribery and corruption should break down in Oregon and defeat the whole contemplated Democratic fraud, it was attempted in other States, and among the number Louisiana was included.

Now this story which stamps the whole action of the Tildenites as infamous is told once more under oath by the man whom they attempted to bribe. Mr. Asher started with an offer of thirty or forty thousand dollars, and finally the offer was raised to a hundred thousand. Levissee states that he told him that nothing less than twice that sum would tempt him, though he added in giving his evidence that he had no idea of selling himself to Tilden at any price. Now of course no one is green enough to suppose that Mr. Asher was offering his own funds in that transaction. And of course no one doubts that every dollar of the sum offered was to come out of Tilden's pocket. And it is pretty evident that if Asher had found that Levissee was really in the market there would not have been much haggling over the price. But it was dangerous business, and the agents of Mr. Tilden, it seems, were not skilled in "reform" tactics, and so the whole plan failed. The entire story was fresh enough in the public mind, but Mr. Potter has done the country some service in giving it the official sanction it has received by some other person, as he was absent from New Orleans when Gen. Anderson returned there from Washington to supply the omission, the President of the Senate having refused to receive the papers from him in their first shape. Both sets of papers were given to the Electoral Commission, and the set they adopted as the vote of Louisiana was valid and regular in every particular.

So then after all this flourish of trumpets by the Democrats over this part of their lame, halt and beggary cause, what are the facts? The electors all voted for Hayes; triplicate returns were made out; one set was filed with the Governor, and the other two were sent to Washington. There is no pretense that the irregularity affected the intent and purpose of the electors. They did vote for Hayes. The Electoral Commission passed upon the returns with the fact as to informality before them, and decided that it was not material. The slight variant between the two copies did not reach their validity. Now, how or when could there be any forgery? The affixing of Levissee's name to one set of the papers was done as a mere matter of form. The act could not be called forgery for forgery is the making or altering of a writing to the prejudice of another's right. Mr. Levissee's rights were surely not prejudiced by the formal acknowledgment of an act which he swears he performed, and the whole subject of informality was as well known at the time of the electoral count as it ever can be. But from the forger and perjurer Anderson to this ridiculous exhibition of weakness and imbecility was a natural step for the Potterites to make.

#### State Teachers' Institute.

It is proposed to hold at Lansing, commencing Monday, July 30th, and closing Friday, July 12th, 1878, a Teachers' Institute under the charge of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This Institute has a double object. First, for the convenience and instruction of Teachers in the public schools of the State, who can avail themselves of the advantages of an Institute at this season of the year; and second, to do Institute work in the State, during summer and fall.

It is intended so far as practicable to make this Institute the model on which the (50) fifty Institutes of the coming season shall be formed. Michigan men only will be employed to give instruction, and so far as feasible, only those who are expected to work in other Institutes. Fifteen men, well known in the Institutes field, are already engaged to give instruction in this Institute, each one of whom will show how Institute work, upon the particular topics assigned to him, should be done.

The Michigan Association of School Superintendents meets at the same time and place as the State Institute upon the call of the President of the Association, Supt. C. A. Gower of Saginaw.

Monday afternoon and evening and the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday will be occupied by this Association.

President Angell of Michigan University, will deliver an address before the Association and Institute on Monday evening, July 30th.

No registration or other fees will be charged, and reduced rates may be expected at hotels and boarding houses.

H. S. TARBELL,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

#### The Matthews Investigation.

James E. Anderson was sworn, but being denied counsel he said he had no statement to make nor in questions to ask. The committee went into private session for the third time. When the door was again opened Anderson was informed that he should answer any questions which the committee might see proper to put, and was asked his age and occupation. Anderson replied that he had no desire to throw obstacles in the way, but was here looking after his interests; and Anderson did not see why he should not have a lawyer to look after his own interests. The questions were repeated; and whether he had placed any papers in Matthews' possession, and if so, what, but Anderson declined to answer. A consultation was held by the Committee, and Senator Matthews expressed a willingness to take the statement as sworn to before the Potter investigation, and go on. After another consultation, Senator Whyte—"In the absence of the Senate we have no power to punish for contempt, and therefore I must subject the committee now adjourned, this committee now adjourned." The motion was agreed to and the committee accordingly adjourned.

#### PIOUS FRAUDS.

OR DOING EVIL THAT GOOD MAY COME.

In the chapel of Park street church, Boston, a few days ago, almost a disturbance arose over a question of intense importance in the presentation of moral reforms. One of the speakers was asked if he had practiced certain specific acts and arts of deception by which he had obtained evidence necessary to convict offenders against the law. And upon his frankly stating that he had, an uproar arose somewhat like that in the Ephesian temple in the time of Paul.

There was a diversity of opinion as to the morality of the measure. The old question, which has taxed the casuistry of moral philosophers in all ages, was suddenly started: In one part was divided against the other, and the meeting was adjourned in some confusion.

The same question has been started anew in this city in another department of reform. A detective seeks the conviction of a man who sells liquor without a license. Is it right for him to induce the man to sell, and to employ deception in order to effect his purpose?

Is deception the essence of falsehood? Is a lie properly defined to be an intention to deceive? Is deception justifiable? Is it ever right to tell a lie?

All these questions are more or less of the same character, and are variously answered by casuists of different schools. The Roman Catholic school of Jesuitism has made this subject a science and boldly affirmed the dangerous doctrine that the intention is the test of morality—if the intention is a good one the action is right. It was early introduced into the church and, very naturally, came from a heathen source. The disciples of Plato and Pythagoras held this principle. Augustine resisted it mightily. There are some in his day who taught it is right to commit a fraud for a good purpose. Dr. Hodge gives a synopsis of the argument in his discussion of the ninth commandment. Augustine held that it is not lawful for any purpose whatever, and he specially condemns all frauds committed in the pretended service of religion. Such were called "pious frauds." Jerome defended them. He went so far as to say that, in dealing with an adversary, a man may do as he pleases.

It is not every deception that is called a falsehood, a lie. Instances are on record in the Word of God where deception met with divine approbation. See Exodus 1: 19, 20; 1 Sam. 16: 1, 2; II Kings, 6: 14-20.

The stratagems of war are justified by the best authorities, on the ground that there is a fair understanding on both sides, and the conduct of neither party is to be judged by appearance. To make deception criminal, it is contended, there must be not only the intention of what is not true but also the violation of an expressed or implied obligation. In the intercourse of society we act upon the conceded principle that every man speaks the truth, and there is an obligation on every man to speak the truth, so universal that it is right to say he has promised to be true. But a promise is to be construed as the one who makes it supposes the other understood it. The Romanist school do not admit this definition. They teach that the mind of the speaker—the intention—governs the quality of the act. Even murder was justified by the Jesuits, if the purpose of the assassin was pious.

To deceive a robber is approved on the ground that he has no right to the truth; but if it is established as a principle that it is right to tell an untruth to a robber, no robber will accept a statement as true, and its utility is destroyed. To tell a lie to save life is justified by some writers because the higher obligation must be obeyed when two come into conflict. To save money is not so important as to speak the truth. To save our own life, or that of others, may be a higher duty than to speak the truth. That is the reasoning of able and good men of the Protestant school, yet we do not adopt it as beyond dispute.

But these suggestions readily show that truth between man and man is one of the highest of all the obligations under which members of society are placed. It is of supreme importance that we get right ideas on this subject and carry them into practice. The salesman who conceals a defect in the goods he is selling, and thus deceives his customer, commits a sin, unless there is a distinct understanding that the goods are bought at the buyer's risk. At auction sales this is the rule, unless otherwise declared. In the store, shop or market, the understanding is that the goods are sound unless otherwise stated. The essence of honesty, integrity, purity of soul, is exhibited in fulfilling what one supposes to be the understanding, the promise, or obligation. To disappoint that understanding is to lie, and it is in its nature sinful. A score of illustrations might be given, but they could not make plainer the principle that we must do what we believe our neighbor understands to be our obligation, or we must tell him so and decline the bargain. To deceive him is to injure him and destroy our own soul.

Now is there anything in these obvious principles to justify the use of deception in order to convict men of crime? May a detective tell as many lies as he pleases, in order to bring a rogue under the grasp of the law? The law forbids unlicensed persons to sell intoxicating liquors; it forbids the sale of corrupting books and pictures. Is it right for the detective to practice arts of deception to obtain evidence against the vendors in this unlawful traffic? The apostle writing to the Romans, and it were well the Romanists would heed it, says of them who "do evil that good may come," their "damnation is just."

What a man would do to save his life or even to save his money; what he would do in dealing with a sick person or a madman, to promote his welfare, is not the question in hand. We are inquiring as to the duty of men in dealing with responsible beings in the voluntary pursuits of intelligent persons. If government is at war with those who break its laws, the stratagems of war may be lawful on the part of government agents, but with private individuals, if not with officers of justice, the means must be

confined to the limits of veracity or they become morally wrong, injurious to him who resorts to them, destroying his own sense of right, and incurring the divine displeasure.

There is another question growing out of this, which we do not now discuss; it concerns the morality of buying what the law forbids being sold; or inducing one to sell what the law forbids. Here the defence is that the intention of the buyer is to do a good deed, that is, to punish the vendor. Thus the intention of the buyer is made the justification of the act which otherwise would be condemned. In these times of general laxity of moral obligation it is probably regarded as idle to raise such questions as these. And we know very well that in the world, in business circles, among men who deal in horses and some other stock, a rigid enforcement of the rule forbidding all deception, is regarded as impracticable. We do not think it so, but we believe that in all lawful business, honesty requires truth between man and man, in the minutest matters. But we are now dealing with private Christians, whose avowed purpose is to promote good morals and execute the laws. To them we commend the practice of undeviating veracity under all circumstances, and the avoidance of all statements by signs, letters or words, that are not strictly true.—N. Y. Observer.

#### Gibraltar.

BY HENRY DAY, ESQ.

From the N. Y. Observer.

England has not a foot of land on the Continent of Europe excepting Gibraltar, and probably never will have; but every Englishman who sails into the harbor of Gibraltar, and from the deck of his ship looks up the sloping sides to this rock, three miles long, feels and knows that it is worth more than any whole kingdom on the Continent. He sees at a glance, that the power which holds this, holds the Mediterranean. He sees how impregnable it is, and that all the navies of the world could not take it. He sees the line of granite wall, stretching along the water from the perpendicular eastern face all around the western side and to the northern face, surrounded by eighty-four guns, pointing in every direction. All along the slope of the Rock, where a battery can be placed, there he sees these black, one-eyed monsters looking down hill. From the deck of the ship, in the Bay, is the best place to get a good view of this fortress. The town consists of two parts, both situated on the western side near the water. The residence for civilians and for business is on the northern and of the western side. Then comes the parade ground; then a beautiful park, called the Alameda, with walks, bridges, rustic seats, and trees and flowers of all kinds; and then on the southwesterly side are situated the houses of the officers and garrisons for the soldiers.

The town of Gibraltar—that is, the civilians' quarters—is built on the slope of the Rock. Street rises above street for hundreds of feet, and in the evening, when the houses are lighted, it has much the appearance of the old town of Edinburgh viewed from a lower town. It has a population of about eighteen thousand, composed of all races under the sun and clothed in every garb known to mankind. The largest portion of the people are Roman Catholics. Then the Jews come next in numbers; they have four synagogues. The Protestants are next in number, and then Mohammedans. The inhabitants are traders, and smuggling seems to be a chief part of their business. Eight thousand pounds of tobacco, besides immense quantities of other goods, are smuggled into Spain from Gibraltar annually, and when it is remembered that one of the chief sources of revenue to Spain is tobacco, it may be seen what a thorn in the side of Spain is this English fortress. These goods are carried off from Gibraltar to small boats, at night, to the coast of Spain, where the contrabandists are ready to receive them and carry them into the mountains, and thence to all parts of the kingdom.

The climate here, except from July to October, is salubrious and tempered by the sea breeze; but during the summer months, when the Levant prevails, it is unhealthy; wounds will not heal then, and diseases prevail among children. The summer resort from Gibraltar is to Africa, along the shores of the Atlantic, west of the Straits, where they get the Atlantic breezes and the climate is salubrious even in summer. There are no springs on the Rock. There are immense reservoirs, built on different parts of the Rock above the town, for storing the water which falls in rain. Their capacity is about twelve thousand tons. There are good hotels here, kept by Englishmen, and everything is done and served in the English style. Every one who meets at the hotels is English, while in the streets there is a strange mixture of all nationalities. But everything you see and hear shows you the military character and government of the place.

When you land outside of the walls you cannot pass the gates without a permit from a government officer, which is a permission for you to remain in the town for five days, when it is supposed you will obtain a renewal of the permit. The gates are closed at sunset and opened at sunrise, by the booming of the Rock gun on the northern point. If you are without the walls after sunset, you must stay out all night. If you are out of your house after midnight, you are arrested.

You enter the town through the immense gates of a fortification guarded by soldiers. Barracks, men in uniform or marching in ranks, are seen on every hand. The life, drum and bugle are heard at all hours. There are eight thousand soldiers stationed here. They are under constant drill, and a grand parade of England's finest troops may be seen on the parade ground twice a week, at ten o'clock in the morning. It is a fine sight to stand, a little before this hour, on the parade ground, and to see the different companies, clad in their various uniforms, winding down the various paths towards the parade, their burnished arms glistening in the sun as they march to the music of the bugle and the drum. On the parade ground we saw a company of Moors from Morocco, dressed in the Arab style. By the permission of the English government

they are here trained by British tactics, and then sent to Morocco to become officers. They were, physically, fittest looking company on the parade.

Gibraltar is used by England as a half-way station to India, and particularly as a place for acclimating her troops for that warm climate. Soldiers, by remaining here two or three years, are prepared for the more enervating influences of a tropical country. Formerly, all fortifications and public works were built by civilians; but, latterly, all this work is done by artisans who are found among the troops, who, for little extra pay, are glad to relieve the monotony of a soldier's life by labor of this kind. Gibraltar consumes, but produces absolutely nothing. All the meats, poultry and eggs are brought from Tangiers in Africa, and all the vegetables are brought from the Spanish towns.

#### FOR THE CHILDREN.

##### Only a Dolly.

Polly, my dolly! why don't you grow?  
Are you a dwarf, my Polly?  
I'm taller than a tailor every day;  
How high the grass is, do you see that?  
The flowers are growing like weeds, they say;  
The kitten is growing into a cat!  
Why don't you grow, my dolly?

Here is a mark upon the wall.  
Look for yourself, my Polly!  
I made it a year ago, I think.  
I've measured you very often dear,  
But, though you're plenty to eat and drink,  
You haven't grown a bit for a year.  
Why don't you grow, my dolly?

Are you never going to try to talk?  
You're such a silent Polly!  
Are you never going to say a word?  
It isn't hard, and oh! don't you see  
The parrot is only a labe bird,  
But he can chatter so easily.  
You're quite a dunce, my dolly!

Let's go and play by the baby-house;  
You are my dearest Polly!  
There are other things that do not grow;  
Kittens can't talk, and why should you?  
You are the prettiest doll I know;  
You are a darling—the true!  
Just as you are, my dolly!

—Sarah O. Jewett, for Nicholas for June.

#### NED'S RUDDER.

"And so you mean to follow the sea?" said old Dr. Williams to Ned.  
"Yes, Father says I may sail with 'The Osprey' on her next voyage," answered Ned, with a pleased look.  
"And you sail your yacht meanwhile, to keep your hand in," said the doctor, looking at the toy he had taken from Ned. "It is a pretty little craft, and well put together; but it lacks a rudder, Ned."  
"I know that, but it's going to have one all right. You don't suppose I'd put to sea without a rudder, do you. The yacht is not finished yet sir."

Ned looked at the doctor with a very confident air, as of one who knew quite well what he was about; and the doctor looked back at him with a grave smile.

"I see you understand what your boat needs, my boy. I wonder if you know as well what your own outfit should be?"

"Well, I guess I do." And Ned rattled over a list of things that belonged to a seaman's chest. The doctor listened to him attentively.

"There's a rudder lacking, I'm afraid," he said when Ned had finished.

"A rudder! How can you carry a rudder in your kit?"

"What is the use of a rudder?" asked the doctor.

"Why, to steer by, of course."

"Just so. And a man wants something to steer by, as well as a ship. The Bible is a rudder, Ned, and chart and compass besides. It's an anchor, too, of hope and dependence. They that go down to the sea in ships, and see the wonders of the great deep, can the very least of all afford to do without it."

Ned looked down and blushed a little. "I s'pose I can take a Bible along," he said rather uneasily.

"I thought I would bring you one," said the doctor, taking out a neat pocket Bible. "I've put your name in it, and I want you to promise me that you'll steer by your rudder. The ship that doesn't mind her helm is in a bad way; but the boy that drifts about here and there, with nothing to shape his course, is in a much worse one. Remember that, Ned."

It was a word in season, fully spoken. The boy had heard the same before; but it reached his heart now with a different meaning. He took the doctor's Bible, and gave his promise; kept it, too, in spite of many a sneer and many a temptation. "The Osprey" went on a long voyage. She met storm and disaster; and often, in the face of hardship and danger, Ned's "rudder" served him well; strengthened his courage; renewed his hope; led him to believe that all would be well, since God was at the helm.

On land or sea, there is no soul that can keep in the right track without the same blessed guide.—*The Little Sower*.

SPIDER'S EYES.—The more you study into things, the more wonders you will find even in things so small as the eyes of a spider. Eight is the usual number a spider has, and in each branch of the family they are differently arranged to suit their way of life. Those which live in caves, or dark holes, and need to see only before them, have all the eyes in a group on the front of the head. Spiders which live in a web have the eyes raised, so that they can see all about them, and those of the family which travel about and hunt their prey, have them more scattered. They are very beautiful, too, looking under a microscope—like round, polished diamonds.

A large establishment has been opened in St. Louis, Mo., for drying eggs. The eggs, after being carefully inspected by light, are thrown into an immense receptacle, where they are broken, and by centrifugal operation the white and yolk are separated from the shells, very much as liquid honey is shaken from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat by a patent process, and the dried article, which resembles brown sugar, is put in barrels, and is ready for transportation. The dried article has been taken twice across the equator in ships, and made into omelet, and compared with omelets made from fresh eggs in the same manner, and the best judges could not detect the difference between them.



**A Woman's Question.**  
BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.  
Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing  
Ever made by the hand above—  
A woman's heart and a woman's life,  
And a woman's wonderful love!  
Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing  
As a child might ask for a toy?  
Demanding what others have died to win,  
With the reckless dash of a boy.  
You have written my lesson of duty out,  
Man-like you have questioned me—  
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul  
Until I shall question thee.  
You require your mutton shall always be hot,  
Your socks and your shirts shall be whole;  
I require your heart, I would be true as God's stars,  
And pure as heaven your soul.  
You require a cook for your mutton and beef:  
I require a far better thing:  
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and  
shirts,  
I look for a man and a king.  
A king for a beautiful realm called home,  
And a man that the Maker, God,  
Shall look upon as He did the first,  
And say "It is very good."  
I am fair and young, but the rose will fade  
From my soft young cheek one day—  
Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves,  
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?  
s your heart an ocean strong and deep  
I may launch my all on its tide?  
A loving woman finds heaven or hell  
On the day she is made a bride.  
I require all things that are grand and true,  
All things that a man should be;  
If you give this heart, I will stake my life  
To be all you demand of me.  
If you cannot do this—a laundress and cook  
—I can live with little to pay;  
But a woman's heart, and a woman's life  
Are not to be won that way.

### A CALIFORNIA ENOCH ARDEN.

"If there's one thing I like it is more than another," soliloquized Five, thinking himself unobserved. We heard him, for all that, for he sat just outside the cabin under the shed, watching, between the whiffs of his pipe, the drip drip from the shingles, while the four of us droned away at draw-poker inside. The bar was flourishing just then; men were drifting rapidly into Tuolumne, attracted by the reports of rich diggings, and there was hardly a square inch on the bar that was not staked off with a claim. The one-streeted town was bustling, the cloth-houses, stores, and saloons with their usual loafers, were drawn up in dress parade along the thoroughfare, in which pack trains now and then meandered to and from the outer world. The half-doors of the Bella Union and the Blue Wing continually swung open, as the boys sent in for their hourly comforts. The devotees of the gaming table held high revels over the cloths, and empty pouches and ringing heads were the morning bulletins.

Our cabin stood a little withdrawn from the main street, the home of five of us for many months. Those days are past and gone, when Jack used to toss his steaming slap-jacks up the chimney and deftly catch them on the outside—those days of almost unvarying pork and beans, with a very semi-occasional taste of fresh beef. We knew quite well each other's history, so far as general points went—almost all save that of Five, who was an enigma. Of him, the only tangible and discoverable mark was a thin, 5 worked between his teeth, and forefinger—and so he earned his title. A spare, nervous little man, with a black, sweeping moustache, a careworn countenance and a restless eye. The force that draws men together in pioneer times is inexplicable. Sim had been a minister, had slipped down from grace, and floated to the gold country. John Bunyan was a broken-down merchant from Troy, fond of his tittle, and a master-hand at a story. Brannan had last come from Calcutta, where he had been a missionary, he said, but he thumbed a jack too well for that. This was before the era of genteel clergymen. Five and I, a runaway from home, made up our household. Five, at first, we used to ply with questions, but gaining nothing by our trouble, gave it up. His only live companion was his dog, a brindled, sulky, snappish brute, with a stumpy tail. His faithfulness and love, withdrawn from every one else, centred in his master. Five's chief solace was his violin. When others sought the saloon, he took his violin and whiled away the hours with touching melodies, soft, dreamy airs of home, or anon, wild wailing strains that thrilled the soul. Many a time and oft have I seen a knot of rough fellows hanging around a cabin at eventide, listening to the music as the quiet air bore it sweetly to them, and thus Five's violin was a minister of comfort to many a lonely man. He would rarely play when asked, and then only some ditty like "The Wrecker's Daughter," or "Tom Bigbee's Snake," which would put fits into a fellow's heels—reserving for his own communion the strains that were so melting to all. And in this way he found a companionship that compensated him for his lack of friends. He was commonly set down as a musical Portuguese, but the sequel will show that the conjecture was far from right.

Hot! hot! hot! hot! the summer days, and I, unused to hard work, dropped my shovel one burning afternoon, and went up to the shanty tired out and disgusted. I was surprised to find Five at the house and in his bunk, for he had gone out with the rest, and was always a steady worker.

"Yes, lad, very sick, dead sick. Bruce, he down."  
For the dog at his head growled viciously as I put my hand on Five's forehead and found it almost blistered with fever.

"Not so bad as that, old man, you're good for many a day yet. Have a drink?"  
"I don't mind—something cool, cool."  
I fetched him a pan of water, and he drank it, saying:

"What are you doing here at this hour of the day?"  
"I'm tucked out, Five, and had to give up."

"Well, I'm obliged to you," and he sank back into his blankets and fell into a deep slumber.

The next morning he was right again, but after he recovered, he seemed to open his heart to me, and often in the dim, uncertain hours we talked of men and things. I heard his soliloquy, as I said before, and not long after, tired of cards, went out to him.

"Well, old man, what are you mourning about now?"  
"I can hardly say, lad, but mostly of home."

"I don't know how much of a home it is now, but I had a wife and two children, and a mother-in-law, which last was poison, and I hope has bolted into another and better world. Y' see, it's hard navigatin' in a shoal place, and a mother-in-law is the shoalest thing I've struck. Have you been married?"

"No."  
"Don't you ever marry any one but an orphan, then?"

"Why so?"  
"I'll tell yer my experience. I came from Rhode Island, and anciently was a captain, and have sailed the purtiest creeturs that ever skimmed the water. I got on well till I met a little blue-eyed girl from Maine, and I thought she would do to cast anchor with, which I did and we was as happy as two barnacles on a sunny log, till her mother came to live with us, and after that the compass had a continual variation, and things got to be no better on short meter. That ar mother-in-law, she tried to be steward, and bo'-sen, and first mate, and had her eye on the captain's cabin, and we was in mutiny all the time. I told my wife I would pension off the old hulk and drag her into a safe harbor, and then she an' me and the babies, which there was two of 'em, would go off soundings and try blue water all alone. But the wife wouldn't. I'm told that wimmen think they can allus get husbands, but they never can have but one mo'-her—so they sticks to her. Blessed if I see what they wants of any mother after they gits a man to fill the bread-locker, and buy 'em new stu'n-sails. So I bought a little house with my savin's, and put 'em all in, and when the gold news came, I come out here. I tell yer, if there's a cranky mother-in-law on the quarter-deck the ship won't keep her course. Every-thing goes sou-sou by north, as the devil steered the wind-mill, and the captain is like a lee monkey on the pack stay. I gave 'em everything but my fiddle and dog and come out here. I raps when I've made my pile I'll go back again and veer out the folks. There's little Maggie, my purty little one, she never turned agin her father, though the others did. And if I can only see her, take her little hand and walk out among the birds and flowers, and hear her talk, I think I can be happy again. And if she will only call me Father once, I want nothing more." And the old man brushed away a tear with his sleeve.

This was Five's story, sad enough to him, and when the fellows were disposed to jeer him for his oddities, and I told them that his heart was almost broken by troubles at home, an unconscious sympathy was felt for him forever after. The mines did not tempt me to remain long there. The road to fortune was rugged and steep, and it was not long after that I bade adieu to California and returned to civilization, to tell to wondering auditors the stories of the distant land. Five was the last to say good-bye, and even Bruce came and licked my hand.

Twenty years, a life-time to many, a weary waste to some. Where once a few scattered houses stood I find to-day a thriving city, a wealthy people. Forests of shipping line the wharves, and white sails flutter over the bay where once the occasional steamer ploughed her bustling way. The broad acres where *vagueros* once drove their herd, and called it waste land, the hard-fisted sons of toil have dotted with thriving farms, and the railroads join their forces as a leverage in aid of progress. The Colonel and I had been ranging up and down the South Joaquin valley, spying out the land, and worn with struggling through quick-sands and sloughs, had sought shelter gladly from pelting rain that set in at nightfall. A wonderful valley—this San Joaquin. Three hundred level miles by seventy-five, between two mountain ranges, and along the western side the swirling river winds, while down from the bold Sierra come ice-cold streams to join the tide. Myriads of browsing sheep and cattle trim down the luxuriant grass, and miles and miles of fields are budding into a promising harvest time. The cabin stood near one of the *foci* of this natural eclipse, where four shepherds dwelt, whose sheep and lambs were now ensconced within the *corral* which illy protected them from the cold rain. Three of the men were inside the hut coaxing an obstinate fire into a blaze, the fourth sat alone near the door, the bright coal in his pipe shining like a fiery eye. The Colonel was soon engaged in a series of yarns, in which I had no particular interest, and so I left them and stood in the doorway.

"Looks as if it was going to clear up, sir."  
"Ef you aint got no regard for truth, that's so. Young feller, I kinder thought you said that for want of suthin' to say. Look at that thar pillin' o' clouds; don't they look wet?" I was obliged to confess that they did.

"Well, I said so because I wanted it to dry up, to let us go on."  
"That's more like it, p'raps."

"You must have a lonely life here."

"Well, it ain't excitin', but folks can be as lonely in a great city as anywhere here on the plains. Arter a man has been through with them things he gets to be contented anywhere. I puts it down that livin' in cities is unnatural and bad. A man's got to have himself for company three-quarters of the time, and he's got to take good care of it, and got to play a lone hand anyway, and don't get no chums in his six-by-two."

"Still, I think the pleasure of living is in having good friends."

"So I thought when I was young and foolish. Experience is everything, young feller, likewise is education, which I don't mean book-learnin', but facts which is knocked inter yer by hard bumps. It makes me laugh to read them books which is printed at the colleges, which say as how we are advanced in education. Why, down in Australia there's tribes of Injuns as can holy-stone 'em all. They've got a weeping they calls a boomerang, which is only a bent stick; but them niggers will jerk it into the air till you can't see it, and whiz! it comes back and hits anything they want before or behind 'em. Them learned beggars can't do nor explain that. Them niggers have trained their eyes to look into muddy water, and can see fish to spear 'em—and they

trains porpoises to catch fish as well. So much for education."

"You have been in Australia, then?"

"Of course, or I couldn't tell yer of it. But it's time to turn in. Come, Bruce," and here a dog that I had not seen before, answered his master's call and followed him into the room. As they came to the light I thought I recognized the dog—a grandson of the old one, I afterward learned—and on scanning the man closely I found he was Five, my old missing friend.

"Why! old man from Tuolumne, don't you remember me?"

"Can't say I do."

"Don't you remember our camp in early days, and Sim, and Brannan, and Bunyan and me?"

A cloud of recollection seemed to pass before his eyes, and at last he exclaimed:

"Is it possible that you're the little un?"

"Yes, I am."

"Well, this is mastersurprisin', to say the least. I am glad to see yer. How's all the folks?"

"I'll talk to you to-morrow, old man; it's too late to spin yarns now."

And we all rolled up in our blankets, and soon everything was quiet.

Still dark and rainy was the morning, when at an early hour we were aroused by the sound of voices, and conquering a disposition for one more nap, we arose and made ready for the fragrant coffee and biscuit, prepared by the busy hands of Wacks, who sang at his toil.

Five silently swallowed his breakfast, slipped quietly from the house, opened his corral, and followed his sheep out to pasture. I went out, too, and soon came up with Five.

"Old man, I hardly expected to see you again, and here."

"Yer may say that; it's funny to me sometimes."

"Where have you been all these years?"

"Shifting."

"In this country all the time?"

"No. Seen' you made me kinder trembly-like about the gills and brought back old times, I'll tell yer where I've been. Arter you left the diggings I struck it rich for a while, and had a good lot of dust in the locker, and thought I'd steer for home to see if that mother-in-law hadn't died, and how my babies was. And I went down to Frisco and went home by steamer to Providence—but didn't find much Providence in it, you bet. Nobody knew me there, where onst I knew every one. I suppose I had changed in them years I was agone. I wouldn't break in upon my wife, so I went to a hotel and cast anchor. Very curus man they thought me, askin' questions 'bout everybody."

"Did you not find your family?"

"I found she was married to another feller."

"I suppose, so, as I hadn't sent any dispatch while I was gone. She was rich and happy, they said, and had a rich husband!" but the mother-in-law hadn't yet pegged out. I could not help feelin' mean-like till I heard the last, but when I found she was a livin' with 'em I didn't make no more sighs."

"But your children—you surely made yourself known to them?"

"Not as the roads are. There was only one I cared for—my little Maggie, my blue-eyed darling—and I found where she played in the park, and spoke to her one day. I knowed her by her sunny hair, and she had a little dog on the end of a spun yarn. She had the same pretty ways, though she was a heap grown. Once I walked up to her when she was alone, and I says to her: 'Good-morning, little lady.' 'Good-morning, sir,' says she, a little timid-like, for I suppose I did look mighty rough. 'What is your name, little lady?' 'Maggie,' says she, 'and this is my dog Pug.' Bless her heart! I did want to clutch her to my heart, and ask her if she knew me."

"Why didn't you?"

"Well, I thought I'd better not. I asked her where she lived. 'Over in that big house,' says she. 'Is your father and mother there?' 'My father is dead in California. Mother and Emily have got a new father, but I have not.' 'I've been to California,' says I, swallowing something like loaf of bread in my throat. 'You have!' says she: 'and did you know my father?' 'I have been in many a tight box, young fellow, but that was the hardest deal I ever had. 'No, little lady,' says I; 'but are you happy here?' 'Yes, sir,' says she, 'as happy as I can be till I get to heaven and see my father. Do you think he's waiting for me there?' 'I hope so, darling; any rate, he will be. Won't you kiss me just once?' The little thing looked at me straight with her shiny eyes and gave me a sweet kiss that I can taste yet."

"Your little girl may kiss somebody from California some day. Are you going back there?" 'Yes, little lady, I shall go to-morrow.' 'Wait here then a minute.' And she darted away over to her house and disappeared in the garden. In a second she was back, and in her chubby hands were beautiful flowers—violets, pinks and mornin'-glories. 'Will you take these with you and put them on my father's grave, if you can find it? He may be lonely there.' 'Yes, lassie,' says I, almost broken, 'I'll take them with me as you wish.' And I couldn't her catchin' her in my arms and kissin' her hard and fast. And then, without another word, I left her standin' there with a world o' wonder in her eyes, and got my dun- nage from the hotel, and back I came again. Excuse me, I must turn them sheep. Here, Bruce!"

The poor old man could hardly speak, and I waited till he came up to me again. "Do you see this?" He took from his rough shirt a little packet, fastened round his neck by a cord. He unwrapped this, and there lay a bunch of faded flowers.

"I told the little lady I'd put them on her father's grave, and I've worn them on my heart ever since."

I could not keep the tears from welling up into my eyes, and on pretense of filling my pipe, slipped away till I could command my voice.

"But what have you been doing since you came back?"

"Most anything; I was a fireman in the city for years. It is excitin' like, and they was a good set of boys, and was the Knickerbockers. And we had a little lady in our company which always set me thinkin' of my Maggie,

though in looks she wasn't. But just the same ways and actions, and I believe every man in the company would have died for her. I got to be foreman once, and our life seemed about as good as any. Rattlin' to fires, pilin' up ladders, fittin' fire and smoke, going to funerals—take it all, we enjoyed life. And I thought as how I should die in the business, and that the boys would string along with the band after my bones some day, but it wasn't to be. There ain't no parades now, nor no nothin', and the city is too dull for me since they disbanded us and put out fire by machinery. Homypathic nonsense, I says, puttin' out fire with fire, and I never did believe in them new-fangled notions. 'Dye see this Five on my hand? That led me to join that company. It has puzzled many a feller, but it's only what we did at school. There was five of us used to go for apples and melons and such, and we was all numbered. You've had my story, young feller, and I'm glad to see you. The sun is comin' out through the clouds, and if you want to reach Bear Creek to-night, you must start in. If you ever come up here agin, see me. Goodbye."

We shook hands, and I left him following his sheep. Our horses were soon ready, and bidding adieu to our kind hosts, we cantered southward, and my old friend, Five, waved his hand as a last farewell.

### THE FARM.

We often hear, says the *Husbandman*, that such and such a one is a good farmer. How is good farming to be tested? Certainly not by the raising of one or two good crops. He is the good farmer who uniformly increases the aggregate product of his farm from year to year. The surest, truest test of good farming is a constantly increasing production of the soil.

Mr. E. R. Skinner, of Tunbridge, Vt., says there are two maxims in the dairy business which ought to be impressed upon every farmer's mind. The first is, "No man can afford to keep a poor cow;" second, "No man can afford to keep a cow poor." To avoid keeping poor cows he frequently tests them by milking each into a separate pail and noticing the amount, color, solidity and amount of cream, time required for the cream to rise, time required for churning, amount color and texture of the butter. In this way he can determine which cows are most profitable to keep.

Some persons think they are doing a kindness to a horse by giving him an extra feed just before driving, to make him drive better. A horse thus treated not only drives worse, but it is more apt to be hurt by a long and sharp drive when the stomach is overloaded.

On every farm in America, where even ten head of cattle are kept, it would prove a good investment to provide water in the yard both for winter and summer use. Do not fail to arrange an aqueduct, pump, cistern or some means of meeting this want.

It is said that a filthy man, with filthy hands, milking a filthy cow, in a filthy corral, into a filthy pail, and setting the milk in one corner of a hot, filthy kitchen, is the perfection of filth in butter making, and that the product will be anything but "gilt-edged."

A correspondent states that he kept a plum tree from curculios by sprinkling the ground under the tree with corn meal. This induced the chickens to scratch and search. The meal was strewn every morning from the time the trees blossomed until the fruit was large enough to be out of danger. The consequence was that the fowls picked up the curculios with the meal, and the tree being saved from the presence of the insect, was wonderfully fruitful.

### THE TIME TO MAKE PORK.

A writer on live stock reminds farmers that warm weather is the time to make pork. He says: "Remember this fact and begin feeding early. Hogs that are to be marketed this year ought now to be in fair condition, and should be fed unsparingly from this time on until they are ready for the market. The great mass of Western farmers rely entirely upon our great staple—corn—for a fattening food; and certainly there is nothing that equals it for this purpose. With a large majority of feeders the growing crop is depended upon to fit the hogs now on hand for the market, and when this is the case they should begin just as soon as the corn is hard enough to be of service. But when there is a sufficient quantity of old corn on hand it will be found more profitable to continue its use until the new crop is thoroughly ripened. If the hogs tire of it in its hard dry form, it will be found profitable to shred it from the cob and then soak it, say about twelve hours, before feeding, for a few days, and then return to the dry corn."

### Old-Fashioned Hay-Making.

From Dr. Perkins' Speech, in "The Farm-Yard Club of Jotham," by Dr. Geo. B. Loring.  
I see no necessity for adopting any new plan of haymaking, so long as we are or ought to be satisfied with the old one. It is all well enough for young men to be constantly exploring out-of-the-way theories, to gratify their ambition, and to gratify the public, if possible, with a novelty. But every sensible and practical man must know that a plan which has borne the test of time and has secured a good reputation to a community must be a good one, and ought not to be laid aside merely to gratify a whim or to test a theory. I am sure my old father understood how to make his hay, and the condition of his cattle and horses showed that he was right.

How often have I taken part in that labor of the farm, and how well do I remember the beauty of that early morning scene, when a vigorous band of young men cut their way through the dewy grass, and were ready for the noonday sun to do its share of the work! Hay cut thus early in the day, well dried until four o'clock, raked up and cocked, opened the next day as soon as the dew was off, and hauled into the barn during the heat of the early afternoon, was always sweet and fragrant and nutritious. It filled the barn with its delicious odor; and to

the very last spear it was eaten by the cattle, who enjoyed it almost as much as they did the luxuriant grass in June.

I learned by observation in my early life, that such hay as this could not be made by storing the grass when half green, nor by allowing the hay to get wet with showers, nor by exposing it to the dew. I was told that dew was more injurious to hay than rain, and that hay should always be made up into cocks long before the dews began to fall. And I do not doubt it. I know that hay thoroughly wet with dew is very liable to mildew; and I am sure that hay once mildewed can never be restored to its originally good condition. I think I can always judge of the skill and industry of a farmer, by examining his hay-fields towards evening. If the hay there is left in the swath or is simply drawn together into windrow, to be exposed to the damp night-air, I doubt the thrift and knowledge of the owner. But if, on the other hand, I find the field studded with haycocks, carefully made up before the sun gets low in the heavens, I am confident that the work of that farm will be well done, and that when I wish to purchase good hay I can find it there.

Now, during the last week in June and the first two weeks in July we have weather and length of days adapted to such a mode of curing hay as this. It is seldom that, in these weeks, we are visited with drenching rains. And when we consider that this is the time when most of our grass is best fitted to be cut, I think we ought to avail ourselves of this season to do our haying in true American style, as we set apart certain days in autumn for harvesting our crop of roots and fruit.

I do not believe in abandoning the good old ways of our fathers, Mr. President, until we can, at least, find better. Let us, then, cut our hay in the morning, make it during the heat of the sun, cock it up thoroughly for the night, open it the next day when the ground is dry, put it into the barn while it is dry and warm, apply a little salt to it as it goes into the mow, and then invite every advocate of the brown-hay system to delight in its fragrance, and to witness the avidity with which cattle will devour it in the hard cold days of winter.

ICE-WATER.—The custom of taking ice-water or other very cold drinks or food, as ice-cream, etc., cannot but prove unfavorable to the health, especially when one has low vital power, with insufficient power of the stomach to react, and restore the degree of heat actually demanded that digestion may proceed naturally. Digestion is arrested as soon as the temperature of the stomach falls below about 90° Fahr., and when cold drinks are taken by the weak, at least, some considerable time must elapse before it is restored; in some instances hours, attended by great waste of power and a derangement of the stomach. Cold drinks also excite and inflame the throat, causing an artificial thirst—never satisfied by such drinks, to say nothing of the danger of contracting colds by this unnatural chilling of the stomach, often followed by bowel derangements, inflammation of the stomach, and by still worse ailments.

Stanley, the African explorer, declares that there is no slave trade in Africa, except what is carried on by the natives. Even the Portuguese officials in Africa are vigilant in enforcing the prohibition against it. So vigilant that it is difficult to hire free blacks in their territory. It is the Portuguese Africans who are involved in what little of the slave trade still maintains a surreptitious existence—not the European Portuguese.

Before a man deliberately makes up his mind to be a rascal he should examine himself closely to ascertain if he is not better constituted for a phool.

—JOSH BILLINGS.

WAR OF 1812. Soldiers and widows pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Col. L. Bingham & Co., Atty's, Washington, D.C.

### DETROIT MARKETS.

FOUR—Choice white, \$5 25 @ 54 00  
Medium, 5 00 @ 52 25  
Low grades, 3 50 @ 4 00  
WHEAT—Extra white, 1 12 @ 1 13 1/2  
No. 1 white, 1 12 @ 1 13  
Amber, 1 02 @ 1 03  
COAT—38 @ 39c per bush.  
OATS—26 1/2 @ 28  
BARLEY—1 00 @ 1 25 per hd. lbs.  
RYE—50 @ 53c per bush.  
BEANS—Unpicked, \$ 60 @ 1 00 per bush.  
Picked \$ 1 40 @ 1 45.  
BUTTER—Prime quality, 12 @ 12 1/2c.  
Medium 10 @ 12c; poor quality 8 @ 10c.  
CHEESE—7 @ 8c per lb. for new.  
EGGS—Fresh 11 1/2 @ 12c.  
HAY—\$8 00 @ 11 50 per ton.  
HIDES—Green 5 1/2 @ 6c; cured, 7 @ 7 1/2c; dry flint, 12 @ 15c; dry salted, 10 @ 11c; green kip, 7 @ 8c; dry kip 13 @ 16c; green calf, 10 @ 11; cured calf 11 @ 12; sheep skins, 75 @ 1 50.  
HONEY—12 1/2 to 15c.  
POTATOES—Pecanblows, 50; Early Rose 35 @ 40c.  
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess \$10 00; to 10 25; Lard, kgs 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4; smoked hams, 9 1/2 @ 10c. Shoulders 5 1/2 @ 6c; Bacon 8c; extra mess beef \$10 50 @ 11 00 per bbl.  
SALT—Sagaw, \$1 05 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 10; Syracuse dairy, 50c per bush.  
SEEDS—Buckwheat 65c @ 70c.  
WOOD—\$2 75 @ 5 per cord.

### DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

Priests have not improved any, but remain at about last week's figures. A sale of two of sheep occurred at \$3 25 @ 3 50 per cwt.

Cattle sold at \$2 75 @ 4 40. The latter price was paid for 5 steers averaging 1,250 lbs.

### Wool.

Sales last week were as follows: Hudson, 25 @ 30c; Dowagiac, average price 30c; Marshall, 27 @ 30c; Cassopolis, 25 @ 33c; Ionia, 25 @ 30c; Hartford, 30 @ 35c; Eaton Rapids, 27 @ 34c; Holly, 25 @ 30c.

Boston.—There is no improvement in demand or prices, and a very unsettled feeling prevails at the present time; for new wool it is difficult to realize; cash transactions in fleeces limited; considerable old wool on the market; extra and double Ohio 35 @ 36c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 34 @ 35c; Kentucky combing, 30 @ 33c; combing, unwashed, 23 @ 30c; Utah, New Mexico and California, 17 @ 27c; Texas, 16 1/2 @ 25c; Oregon, 20 @ 27c; super and extra pulled 22 @ 44c.

## To Our Patrons,

And all others interested in buying  
**LUMBER, LATH,  
SHINGLES, SASH,  
DOORS, BLINDS,  
MOLDINGS, &c.**

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf,

January 1st, 1878, and

Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books

No more expense collecting!

No more poor accounts!

**BUYING FOR CASH,  
AND  
SELLING FOR CASH**

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller

Margins than under the Credit

System, thereby giving our

customers better bargains for

their money.

To those who have had

credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN

YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

**Parsons Bros.**

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

**Easterly**  
AND  
**Leonard,**

quarters for the Grocery Trade

Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Groceries, Crockery,  
Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS  
are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market

Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

**N. B.—We keep a Delivery**

**Wagon, and deliver**

**our goods at all times of the day.**

**EASTERLY & LEONARD,**

South side Congress Street,  
633 Second Store from Washington St.

**JACKSON'S DINING HALL**

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up ooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, ps ilanti, and would respectfully solicit a ace of public patronage.

**Single Meals, 25 Cents.**

OYSTERS served in any style desired, all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

E. H. JACKSON.

Get Your Meals, when in Detroit, at the

**NATIONAL**

**TEMPERANCE DINING ROOMS**



## Local Matters.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly printed, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. Larger quantities at proportionately low rates. The best bristol board stock used—either white or tinted, as desired.

Mrs. Florence Rice Knox is visiting her sister, Mrs. Turner.

Prof. Dickie, of Albion, made a capital temperance speech last Sunday.

Prof. Estabrook and Capt. Allen are the orators on the Fourth, in this city.

George Carr will be tried this morning on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

The Lodeman party of European excursionists sailed from New York on Thursday.

Mrs. Clark Wortley and Miss Delia Compton are at the water cure at Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. Wilson was assisted in the services at St. Luke's last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Fuller.

The examination of Michael Horrigan on a charge of burglary has been adjourned until July 8th.

Our readers will find in the *Argus* items the financial views of our fellow citizen Chauncey Joslin.

Quite a number of persons from neighboring cities were in attendance at the Rice-Knox concert Tuesday evening.

The public schools closed last week for the long vacation. In narrow, uncomfortable quarters they have had hard sledding the last term.

We ask the especial attention of every reader to the article from the N. Y. *Observer*, entitled "Pious Frauds, etc.," on the inside second page.

Mansfield says his patrons brag on his 50 cent tea. Having once tried its flavor, they go for all his groceries. He will issue a bulletin next week.

The choir of the Episcopal Church was reinforced, on Sunday last, by Mrs. Florence Rice Knox, Mrs. Beebe, of Jackson, and Mr. Taylor, of Ann Arbor.

A woman by the name of Ward took a dose of poison last Saturday evening with the intention of ending her life. However, by the aid of a physician her design was frustrated.

The contract for the construction of the Third Ward school house has been awarded to H. Goodspeed, whose bid of \$3,150 was the lowest received by the Board. Work was begun Monday.

The wool market is showing an upward tendency and prices are ruling slightly higher. About one hundred thousand pounds have thus far been purchased at from 26 to 31 cents.

The June number of Blackwood is at hand from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 41 Barclay St. N. Y. It is plump full of first-class current literature and timely discussions as usual.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has secured control of the Michigan Central Railroad. A special train containing the great magnate and his associates passed through here Tuesday morning, bound for Chicago.

Our high school had only a single graduate this year—Merrie Breed. The University committee came down and were highly pleased with his examination. He will enter the freshman class in the Fall.

Frank Smith evidently intends that his friends shall have the benefit of his immense stock, and not leave it for his assignee to distribute. "Call and help yourselves" seems to be his wish.

To-night at the Band stand, F. M. Nichols, the secretary of the Honest Money League for the Northwest and the champion speaker for the cause, will answer Gen. Cary. Turn out and hear him.

We made a call on L. J. Leisener of the *Saline Standard* Monday. He has a neat office and is getting along nicely. Certainly by a long ways making the best paper ever published in our sister village.

The New Washtenaw County Directory will be ready for delivery in a few days. Any changes of residence or business in this city or vicinity will be corrected if notice is given at our office, (COMMERCIAL).

We were sorry, at the time of the State Convention, to find M. S. Starr, at the Michigan Exchange, sick—though in a good place, next to home. He is getting better. Mrs. Starr has returned from visiting friends at the East.

There will be a Primitive Methodist meeting at Day's Grove, Sumpter, Sunday, July 7th. Sermons by Rev. S. R. Chubb and others. Tuesday evening, the 9th, an ice cream festival in the school house at Eaton's Mills.

The school meeting, Thursday evening, was a stormy one. It requires brains and experience to build even a house, and much more to construct a school building. The meeting did nothing except adjourn to Monday evening, July 8th.

Unintentionally we omitted from the honored roll of reformers who protest against card and billiard rooms in connection with reform, the name of Chas. Carr. Mr. C. is very earnest and determined in his opposition to a Reform Club based on such a sandy and demoralizing foundation. By the by, Mr. Carr is running a local "dime" express. He is prompt and faithful, and we hope will receive a liberal patronage.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed by the members of Company F in regard to the management of the coming target-shooting match. It is thought that too much favor is being shown the Jackson company.

Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr. Robert Barr, formerly of this city, and a graduate of the Normal School, is a member of the Editorial staff of the *Detroit Free Press*. Mr. Barr as a journalist has made an enviable reputation.

Letters remaining uncalled for, June 28th, in Post Office: F. W. Beach, Mrs. Eva Barker, David Burnett, Peter Edmonds, Clara Goffth, Geo. B. Milne (for.), Mrs. A. M. Parks, Jas. H. St. Clair, Jessie J. Steers, John Stillier, P. H. Wheeler.

A little girl of Mr. Martin's was sent by her mother to the blacksmith shop, run up stairs to find him, when coming down, she fell, broke her hip and received a bad blow on the head. Dr. Batwell was called. She is in a fair way for recovery.

The examination of the parties, McKinney and Chapoton, has again been postponed, this time to allow of the attendance of J. Logan Chipman, who has been engaged for the defense. Tuesday, July 9th, is the day set for the continuance.

Good news for those who want to take a ride. The D., H. & S. W. and M. C. R. R. sell tickets on July 4th for one fare for the round trip. An excursion train leaves this city on the former road for Bankers at 6:30 A. M., arriving home at 8:30 P. M.

The match at target-shooting, to be participated in by teams of five men from the companies of the First Regiment of Michigan State Troops is to be held at Jackson, August 1st. The prize is an "officer's" rifle, offered by the Sharp's Rifle Company.

The Washtenaw County Medical Society held its annual meeting at the Follett House Wednesday. A feast of rich things as usual, physically and mentally. Officers chosen, President, Dr. A. F. Kinne, Vice-president, Dr. F. K. Owen, Secretary, Dr. Morton.

It will be seen in another column that Owen Fawcett, the great commedian with his splendid combination, will be at Light Guard hall the evenings of July 5th and 6th. No doubt he will have overflowing houses. Reserved seats at Samson's, on and after July 1st.

We omitted, in our editorial last week, to mention Prof. Estabrook as one of the unflinching protestants, in private and upon the platform, against supporting vicious practices even in a worthy cause. One such public man is worth his weight in gold to any community.

The Nursery for July, John L. Shorey, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, publisher, is at hand. The little folks will be pleased if it is hot weather. We call special attention to the monthly reader issued by Mr. Shorey. It is cheap and winning its way into the best schools of the country.

There will be an open-air mass temperance meeting, addressed by Prof. Estabrook from the band stand, opposite the Post Office, on Saturday evening, June 29th, (to-night.) The band will open the meeting with music at 7 1/2 o'clock. Address begins at 8. Let all rally.

BY ORDER OF COM.  
On complaint of John Markham, a farmer living at London, Monroe county, two boys aged about fifteen years each, were arrested for cruelty to animals and placed in the lock-up here. On trial before Justice Skinner they were discharged on suspended sentence, as no offense of consequence could be shown.

Prof. Lodeman and family, Miss Rice and E. Samson, left this week for New York, from whence they will sail, on the 27th inst., fairly launched for the European tour. We know our readers will be pleased to learn that Bro. Samson has promised to furnish several articles for the *Commercial* while abroad, and he is always as good as his word.

Ben Joslin, son of Chauncey Joslin, has for two years past studied all the works he could find, aided by his father, pertaining to balloon navigation. He has become a scientific theorist and needs now only the experience. The 4th he makes his maiden effort in a splendid silk balloon, filled with gas, at Ann Arbor. Success to the youthful aeronaut.

S. M. Cutcheon, together with H. P. Baldwin and C. H. Buhl, acted as tellers at the election of M. C. R. R. directors. The Vanderbilts (father and sons) swept the board. The following is the family ticket elected: President, W. H. Vanderbilt; Treasurer, Cornelius Vanderbilt; Secretary, E. D. Worcester; Executive Committee, W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, S. F. Barger.

On Wednesday afternoon at about three o'clock, a clerk in Dodge's Jewelry Store was filling a lamp with alcohol. Another person in the store either lighted a match or the wick was aflame while out of the lamp, and the fluid caught fire, blacking up and burning the hair and face of the clerk and the arm of his companion. The fixtures and wall paper of the store were also set fire to, but the fire was extinguished without material loss.

Bro. John W. Spoor, a man of solid and true convictions, like Joshua W. Smith, could not see it as duty, and in fact felt that it would be beliving his moral sensibilities to continue connection with a Club supporting, under the plea of reform, card and billiard rooms, and so asked for and obtained an honorable discharge. Mr. S. Vaughn felt likewise and handed in his resignation, but finally concluded to await further action on the part of the Club.

Not a few Ypsilantians have, when in Detroit, visited Rice's famous eating house, 126 Jefferson Ave. A substantial meal, including delicacies and extras of the season, for only 30 cents, or four for a dollar. Now if you wish to stay all night, you can have comfortable lodgings for 30 cents, or four for a dollar. Everything is inviting; attentive waiters, etc.; and Rice's genial smile and pleasant reception is worth a dollar, to say nothing about meals and lodging.

We have omitted to announce that Mr. J. K. Turner, the noble reformer and eloquent advocate of temperance, has established a law office in the Laible block, in the room formerly occupied by Justice Crane. No doubt Mr. T. is a thorough student of law and a good lawyer. But he is extra modest, or he would have called our attention to the fact that his establishing a law office in this quiet city had been unnoticed and "unsung." Turner has been "bit," and observed too closely the evils of card room practices to favor them one iota.

The concert of Mrs. Florence Rice Knox on Tuesday evening was a decided success. The audience was large and composed of a class prepared to enjoy the unusually fine entertainment provided for them. Besides Mrs. Knox, there appeared Mrs. Lizzie Beebe, of Jackson, Prof. Boos, the famous cornet player, also of Jackson, and a quartette formed of Mr. Taylor, of Ann Arbor, and the Messrs. Kimball, of Ypsilanti. The programme contained selections pleasing to all tastes, and the good-nature displayed by the performers in responding to encores soon fairly won the heart of every listener, so that throughout the evening there was perfect sympathy between audience and actor. To Mrs. Knox sufficient praise cannot be awarded, as she is, as is well known, almost without a rival as a contralto singer. Mrs. Beebe not only maintained but added to her high reputation here. Mr. Boos, of course, fulfilled the promises that were made for him, and the quartette showed that it was not without good voices and careful training. In conclusion, it can safely be said that it is the desire of every one present to again be able to hear each and every performer.

DON'T buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the  
**NEW WHEELER & WILSON,**  
For sale by  
**ROBBINS & SWEET.**

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it. 744-1f

## Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, MAY, 12th, 1877.

GOING EAST.									
	Mail	Day Express	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express	Night Express				
Chicago.....Lv.	A. M. 7 30	A. M. 9 00	P. M. 4 00	P. M. 5 15	P. M. 9 00				
Michigan City.....	9 25	11 10	6 35	7 40	11 20				
New Buffalo.....	9 47	11 27	6 57	8 00	11 39				
Niles.....	10 45	12 15	8 12	9 00	12 58				
Kalamazoo.....	12 33	1 40	10 00	10 26	2 17				
Battle Creek.....	1 27	2 43	10 35	11 08	3 15				
Marshall.....	2 25	3 00		11 37	3 49				
Albion.....	2 52	3 21	Jack. A. C.	12 06	4 10				
Jackson.....Ar.			4 00	A. M. 12 45	4 50				
Michigan City.....Lv.	3 45		5 40						
Wayne Junction.....	4 40		6 31						
Dexter.....	5 01		6 47						
Ann Arbor.....	5 20	5 10	7 10	2 05	6 28				
Ypsilanti.....	5 24	5 14	7 14	2 09	6 32				
Wayne Junction.....	6 02	5 45	7 52	2 44	7 09				
G. T. Junction.....	6 35	6 15	8 25	3 20	7 45				
Detroit.....Ar.	6 45	6 30	8 40	3 25	8 00				

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 10:45 A. M.

GOING WEST.									
	Mail	Day Express	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express	Night Express				
Detroit.....Lv.	A. M. 7 00	A. M. 9 35	P. M. 4 05	P. M. 5 20	P. M. 9 50				
G. T. Junction.....	7 15	10 00	5 00	6 55	10 10				
Wayne Junction.....	7 48	10 26	5 32	7 10	10 42				
Ypsilanti.....	8 10	10 45	6 00	7 36	11 04				
Ann Arbor.....	8 30	11 00	6 30	8 10	11 21				
Chicago.....	8 55		7 08	8 45					
Jackson.....Lv.	10 20	12 15	8 00	9 40	12 45				
Marshall.....	11 50	1 30		11 03	1 45				
Battle Creek.....	12 19	1 55		11 35	2 10				
Kalamazoo.....	1 13	2 38	4 30	12 25	2 55				
Niles.....	3 05	4 07	6 30	2 38	4 24				
Michigan City.....	4 30	5 20	7 55	4 15	5 47				
Chicago.....Ar.	6 55	7 40	10 30	6 45	8 00				

\*Sunday excepted. †Saturday and Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.									
Detroit Express.....	10:30 A. M.								
Mail.....	5:20 P. M.								
LEAVE YPSILANTI.									
Evening Express.....	7:40 P. M.								
Mail.....	8:15 A. M.								

**DRUNKENNESS CURED.** The taste for and desire for Liquor, Wine or Beer forever destroyed by the use of Dr. D'Unger's accidental discovery of the beneficial properties of CINCONA. Not a patent medicine. Druggists always have it. The worse the case the more certain the cure. Wives and daughters reclaim their husbands and brothers. Circular free. CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO., 53 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 739m3

DIVORCES, in any State, without publicity. Send stamp for the law. G. R. Stas, Chicago. 739m3

**FINE CHROMO AND FRAME,**  
**\$2.00.**  
**BEAUTIFUL BRACKETS,**  
**\$1.00.**  
**STACKS OF WALL PAPER**  
—AT—  
**KEYES, next to Post Office.**

Picture Frames made in twenty minutes.

**Cheap Boots!** **LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.**  
I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
STOGA BOOTS, KIP BOOTS, CALF BOOTS, PEGGED AND HAND  
**SEWED BOOTS.**

Every man or boy who wants to get a pair of **GOOD BOOTS CHEAP**, will do well to call and see the Boots and  
**THE PRICES!**  
Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

**JOHN BOYCE.**

**CHANCERY SALE.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. IN CHANCERY.

Richard E. Butler, Complainant, vs. William L. Horne and Alce E. Horne, Defendants.  
In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the third day of January, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, Tuesday the sixth day of August, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, All that parcel of land in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, being part of the south west corner of section twenty-eight, in town two, south of range six east, beginning at the south east corner of land deeded by Ransom S. Smith to Washington Weeks, thence north along the east line thereof eight rods; thence east parallel with the street four rods; thence south parallel to the first mentioned line eight rods; thence west on the north line of the street four rods to the place of beginning, and being lot three in block one on R. S. Smith's map.  
Dated June 19th, A. D. 1878.  
FRANK EMMERICK,  
J. WILLARD BARRETT, Circuit Court Comm'r.  
Sole for Compt. 740w7

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.  
Orin Sherman vs. Walter H. Hawkins and Frederick W. Hawkins.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I did on the twentieth day of May, A. D. 1878, levy upon all the right, title and interest of the defendants therein named in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: All that parcel of land in the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, described as a strip of land, situated in said city of Ypsilanti, on the east side of lot eighty-two (82), according to the original plat of the village (now City) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Also that certain piece or parcels of land, situated in said city of Ypsilanti, county and state aforesaid, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots number eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), according to the original plat of the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, which said property I shall expose for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder at the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.  
Dated May 25th, 1878.  
JOSIAH S. CASE, Sheriff.  
EDWIN F. UHL, Attorney for Plaintiff. 741-747

**PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

In a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.  
Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of George S. Capwell, deceased.  
James M. Chidister, Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as said administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to said persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Ypsilanti Commercial*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.  
William G. Dorr, Probate Register. 742-756

**MORTGAGE SALE.**  
By mortgage dated the twenty-third day of November, 1876, and recorded on the first day of December, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 56 of mortgages, on page 15, Orson S. Kendrick and Martha Kendrick duly mortgaged to Susan Rice, "all of lot sixty-eight in Cross addition to the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, excepting five feet in width from east to west from the south side of said lot to be used as an alley in common between lot sixty-eight and lot sixty-nine, five feet on the north side in width of lot sixty-nine also to be used as an alley, making an alley ten feet in width to be used in common by the respective owners of said lots sixty-eight and sixty-nine." The sum of seventy-three dollars and forty cents is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides the attorney fee of thirty dollars provided therein, and the further sum of seven hundred dollars with interest at ten per cent. per annum, from the 23d day of November 1877, is secured by, and will hereafter become due on said mortgage. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder, on Thursday the sixth day of August 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.  
Dated May 11th, 1878.  
SUSAN RICE, Mortgagee.  
T. NINDE, Attorney. 739-751

**Cheap Boots!** **LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.**  
I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
STOGA BOOTS, KIP BOOTS, CALF BOOTS, PEGGED AND HAND  
**SEWED BOOTS.**

Every man or boy who wants to get a pair of **GOOD BOOTS CHEAP**, will do well to call and see the Boots and  
**THE PRICES!**  
Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

**JOHN BOYCE.**

**CHANCERY SALE.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. IN CHANCERY.

Richard E. Butler, Complainant, vs. William L. Horne and Alce E. Horne, Defendants.  
In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the third day of January, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, Tuesday the sixth day of August, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, All that parcel of land in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, being part of the south west corner of section twenty-eight, in town two, south of range six east, beginning at the south east corner of land deeded by Ransom S. Smith to Washington Weeks, thence north along the east line thereof eight rods; thence east parallel with the street four rods; thence south parallel to the first mentioned line eight rods; thence west on the north line of the street four rods to the place of beginning, and being lot three in block one on R. S. Smith's map.  
Dated June 19th, A. D. 1878.  
FRANK EMMERICK,  
J. WILLARD BARRETT, Circuit Court Comm'r.  
Sole for Compt. 740w7

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.  
Orin Sherman vs. Walter H. Hawkins and Frederick W. Hawkins.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I did on the twentieth day of May, A. D. 1878, levy upon all the right, title and interest of the defendants therein named in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: All that parcel of land in the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, described as a strip of land, situated in said city of Ypsilanti, on the east side of lot eighty-two (82), according to the original plat of the village (now City) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Also that certain piece or parcels of land, situated in said city of Ypsilanti, county and state aforesaid, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots number eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), according to the original plat of the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, which said property I shall expose for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder at the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.  
Dated May 25th, 1878.  
JOSIAH S. CASE, Sheriff.  
EDWIN F. UHL, Attorney for Plaintiff. 741-747

**PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

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Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of George S. Capwell, deceased.  
James M. Chidister, Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as said administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to said persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Ypsilanti Commercial*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.  
William G. Dorr, Probate Register. 742-756

**MORTGAGE SALE.**  
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Dated May 11th, 1878.  
SUSAN RICE, Mortgagee.  
T. NINDE, Attorney. 739-751

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.  
Notice is hereby given, that by